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TRANSLATIONS ON NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
No. 305

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POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH FORMING DRUG-DEALING SYNDICATE

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 21 May 77 p 12

[Text]

SYDNEY. — Two policemen, accused of forming a drug-dealing syndicate, were yesterday granted bail totalling \$24,000 each.

Three days — July 27, 28 and 29 — have been set aside for the hearing of seven charges against Philip Edward Briddick, 25, and seven against Michael Woodhouse, 29.

The charges relate to supplying cocaine, Indian hemp and lignocaine, a restricted substance but not a drug of addiction, and to being in possession of Indian hemp.

The offences occurred between May 5 and 11 this year in Drummoyne and Circular Quay.

Applying for bail in the Central Petty Sessions Court, yesterday, Mr. P. Costello (for Woodhouse) said a so-called record of interview was obtained from his

client by "threat, inducement, fear and promise."

He alleged this was done by Detective Sergeant Ronald McDonald, who is attached on temporary duty to the internal affairs branch.

Mr. Costello also alleged that police planted a small amount of marihuana in the pocket of a jacket Woodhouse wore to Long Bay Jail, and planted marihuana in the boot of Woodhouse's car.

Police prosecutor Sergeant A. Bright said these allegations were nonsense. *

Blacktown police station, daily and Woodhouse to Chatswood police station.

Neither defendant was to be in the vicinity of air or sea terminals permitting overseas travel.

Both were to surrender their passports.

*[words missing from text]

CSO: 5300

death after swallowing 10 LSD tablets
at her home. The narcotics bureau seized
Bureau agents and increased Narcotics
mically. The narcotics bureau seized

NARCOTICS CITED AS CAUSE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 20 May 77 p 3

[Article by Michael Gordon]

[Text]

At least one in four of Melbourne's armed hold-ups this year was connected with drug-taking, the chief of the armed robbery squad, Inspector Paul Delianis, said yesterday.

"Illicit drugs have been one of the most significant factors accounting for the rise in hold-ups," he said. Inspector Delianis said that at least 25 per cent of the year were drug-orientated, compared with a negligible percentage, so far this record at least, in many of these cases the offender is more prone to violence because he is affected by drugs, more desperate to get them," he said.

Drug-orientated armed hold-ups were no longer restricted to chemist shops and offences committed under the influence of drugs this year include small businesses, including the bar last year, the influence of heroin during the raid, and 'ps. were motivated by the desire to buy ce more of the drug.

An investigation of other aspects of Melbourne's illicit drug problem this week showed that heroin — an opium derivative regarded as the most dangerous of hard drugs — is now readily available in Melbourne and selling for up to \$65 a capsule.

Two people have died of overdoses in the Elsternwick area in the past month.

There has also been a rise in the number of children suffering from drug overdoses, including one case last week in which a toddler narrowly escaped

15,350 grams of heroin last year, compared with only 5937 grams in 1975.

Melbourne drug squad detectives recently arrested a man for allegedly "capping" 42 grams of heroin into 168 capsules with a retail value of \$60 each. They say there has been a rise in other arrests in the past month.

The role of drugs in violent crimes, including murder, has increased dramatically in the past 12 months.

The head of the Alcoholic and Drug Dependent Persons Service, Dr. Gerry Milner, said between 50 and 80 per cent of drug users involved in armed hold-ups had a criminal record predating their drug use.

"Often they are people already engaged in antisocial patterns of life who develop a narcotics habit and satisfy it through criminal means," he said.

Those without criminal background were often young people who became involved in drugs through peer-group pressure.

"Usually these are the people who are intoxicated by the narcotic when they commit the offence," he said.

The average narcotic user who committed an armed robbery had a drug-taking habit of about 18 months, he said.

These people should know that they could obtain assistance through the proper channels by ringing the service on 616 7537 or attending its four centres — at Pleasant View, Greswell, Smith Street or Heatherton Hospital.

Dr. Milner blamed irresponsible doctors who prescribed narcotics to drug users as contributing to the rise in drug-orientated crimes by undermining the service's treatment.

"One of the most disturbing aspects of the growth of the drug problem is the swing to pure heroin," he said.

The "alarming" increase in the drug problem was indicated by the rise in the number of people attending the service's centres — from 300 in 1973 to 1600 last year.

CSO: 5300

NSW WILL END JAIL TERMS FOR MARIHUANA SMOKING

Melbourne THE AGE in English 28 Apr 77 p 16

[Text]

SYDNEY. — Jail terms for marijuana smoking will be abolished in NSW, possibly within the next 18 months.

The NSW Premier, Mr. Wran, said yesterday offenders would be liable to fines, bonds, probation, and compulsory counselling, under a two-stage plan approved by State Cabinet on Tuesday.

No conviction records will be kept of these offences.

Mr. Wran, opening a \$20,000 drug referral and assessment clinic in inner-city Surry Hills, described drug use as a major community problem.

But he said his Government recognised that the personal use of marijuana "is very widespread."

Under the first stage of the plan the clinic in Surry Hills will become the centre of a State-wide network of similar clinics which the Government will build.

Mr. Wran said stage two — the elimination of jail terms for marijuana users — will only be introduced after all the proper counselling services are set up.

He said that could come within 18 months.

He also said a drug authority would be set up under

the State Minister for Health, Mr. Stewart, which will advise the Government on the legal and educational aspects of drug use, control and treatment.

But despite the softer line for users of marijuana, Mr. Wran said the heavy penalties for selling would remain.

Increased

They would soon be increased to a \$50,000 fine and/or 15 years' prison for trafficking.

"More policemen and heavier penalties are not enough.

"Our objective is to intercept the drug taker before the stage of established addiction has been reached."

Mr. Wran said his Government would not legalise the use of marijuana and it would not minimise the risks associated with its use.

The Leader of the Liberal Opposition, Sir Eric Willis, said last night the Government was turning NSW into the marijuana mecca of Australia.

CANBERRA DRUG SCENE REVIEWED

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 7 May 77 p 14

[Article by Les Shaw in Canberra]

[Text]

BILL CAME back on Monday afternoon. He spent Sunday night in hospital, strapped to the bed, with an intravenous drip in his arm, and his head in a plastic gas-tent. He had taken 30 asthma tablets, though he doesn't suffer from asthma.

Bill started smoking "dope" four years ago in his final year at high school. At a school party somebody started passing a joint around. That's pretty common. More common than most parents might like to think.

Dope is grass, or pot — a pretty crudely dried, locally grown marihuana, of fairly low drug content. A joint is a cigarette rolled of "dope," instead of that other addictive weed, tobacco.

Bill is one of four pot-heads sharing a house in Canberra.

All four, two boys, two girls, are between 18 and 20. All four have been out of work since December, 1975. All four have been drawing their \$84 dole each fortnight since then. All four are smoking dope. All four were introduced to dope at school.

Don't think they are four in a million. No way. They would be

more like four in a 1,000, kids between 16 and 20, school-leavers of one, two, or three years standing, who have either never worked since leaving school, or who have lost their jobs over the last year or two, and who are now living on the dole and smoking dope. Some would put their number as high as four in 100. How many below 16 and still at school are smoking dope? I have no way of knowing. But of those in the final school year, one in five might not be too far out. That's the common estimate given to me by Bill and the score or so of his friends.

Bill has also dropped acid. Acid is LSD. It comes in tablet form, at \$2.50 a tablet to the dealer, and \$5 to the user. From acid you get a trip — a hallucinogenic experience, quite different from the mere euphoria, or the "buzz," you get from dope.

He has also dropped MDA. MDA is a synthetic mescaline, made locally. It can be made in any chemist's laboratory. It comes in little discs of blotting paper impregnated with one drop of the drug, at \$5 to \$8 a disc.

MDA gives you much the same sort of trip as LSD — except that it gives you nasty strychnine pains, when you're "coming down." The cruder the

manufacturing process, the higher the strychnine content, and the nastier the pains at the end. Too high a dose, or too crude a preparation, and you die of ordinary strychnine poisoning.

Bill also "shot smack" — "mainlined," or "needled" heroin. Bill got into smack while doing an apprenticeship and living in a government-run hostel. He lost the apprenticeship halfway through 1976.

But the smack that is being pushed to the kids is very much "cut" — adulterated, that is, with God know's what. Anything from dextrose to chalk — to increase the dealers' profits. So, Bill said, he managed to get off smack without too much trouble.

The dosage he had been getting from the cut smack had been too low to build up an irredeemable addiction. After one or two bad trips, Bill said, he decided to give the smack away, and stick to dope.

When he can find the money, Bill occasionally steps up to hash. Hash comes in compressed cakes of the masticated and partly fermented leaves and heads of the marihuana plant. It is much stronger than the locally grown dope, but also dearer — at \$90 to \$120 for a one-ounce cake.

Some of the imported hash on the market has an additional refinement — it is "opiated."

That is, it is impregnated with opium. And it is smoked by "spotting" it in home-made instruments that are modifications of the traditional opium pipe. This fortified marihuana sells at the top of the market, at \$120 to \$150 an ounce.

THE GOING price for a one-ounce "deal" of dope is \$30. But with a friend or two to share, one can go through a one-ounce deal in the night. So at an average of one deal a week, Bill doesn't have much left out of his fortnightly dole of \$84.

But then, you're not supposed to be drawing the dole to pay for dope.

Bill's condition, therefore, and the condition of the other three housemates, and also of the unknown number of kids like Bill, is one of continuous stress — no money to do anything or go anywhere, not enough money for dope, not enough money for sufficient food (and from this the added stress of mal-nourishment), and a perpetual hassle to get the \$30 together for the next deal. And this stress itself increases the desire to smoke dope.

Bill wouldn't have any money problems, of course, if he did a little dealing himself. If he could get a worthwhile job, a job that would test him a bit, perhaps he would smoke less. But there are no such jobs about, and dealing is pretty easy.

Bill has done it, in the past. You need to get together a couple of hundred dollars, to buy a whole pound of dope in one deal. You can then cut it with a suitably shaggy tobacco, break it down into 32 one-ounce deals, and sell it to the beginners in the big, expanding markets in the high schools, colleges, and universities.

You can also sell it in the street. You've seen those hippie-types with their street-stalls, usually selling Indian jewellery, or something of that kind. Have you ever noticed the matchbox by the edge of their display, with one match placed diagonally across the box? That means "I'm holding" — I've got dope or hash for sale.

Once it gets known that you are dealing, you can turn \$100 into \$500 in a week. You can roll that \$500 into \$5,000 in a month. This is being done, by more than a handful of kids around Canberra.

The police can't do much about it, because they simply do not have the resources to even attempt to control it at this stage of its usage. What resources they have, they prefer to concentrate upon the more serious problem of heroin and the other "hard" narcotics.

Get into smack and the hard stuff, and you're in a totally different scene. You can buy a pound of smack for \$28,000, cut it, and turn it into \$80,000. And you can have a deal like that pre-sold before you even take delivery of it. This fact alone puts the hard drug scene into the hard crime slot.

ON THAT particular Sunday night Bill and his friends were out of dope, out of money, and bored. They hitched a ride into town, and bought a packet of asthma tablets from an all-night chemist.

You can get a hit out of these particular tablets. Not so good a hit as you get from dope — but still a hit, or a buzz. At about \$1.50. But they have side effects that dope has not.

Bill and his three friends took 30 tablets each, in one dose. The three experienced no really bad side effects — apart from heart palpitations, trembling in the fingers, and a slight but lingering disorientation and lack of balance.

The effect of 30 tablets on Bill, however, was disastrous.

He wasn't used to them, he said, and he "couldn't handle a dose that size." His heart raced, he had general pains, and what seemed to be a partial paralysis of the mechanism that works the lungs. We had to rush Bill by ambulance into casualty, because he couldn't breathe.

Forty tablets could well have killed Bill. The 30 could have killed him, had everybody

around him been too "ripped" on dope to comprehend, or care, what was happening to him.

Thirty asthma tablets mixed with a little alcohol, taken by a 15 or 16 year old still at school, with no acquired tolerance to drugs, and maybe too inexperienced, or too scared to seek help — such a combination is potentially very deadly indeed. As deadly as a contaminated needle, or a contaminated shot of cut smack. Far more deadly than a joint of the coarse, low-drug-content \$30 local dope.

★ ★ ★

WHY DO the kids smoke dope, anyway? Because they have been abandoned by their parents.

Because they have been effectively abandoned by a society which thinks that an \$84 dole will pay their rent, keep them fed, and so satisfy the problem.

Because the social pressure for the use of dope at high school and college level is so great, that it has become almost anti-social, and certainly unfashionable, not to smoke.

Because they have no work. Because they are bored.

They smoke to block off their problems. And they use just that term — to get "blocked" on dope. They smoke to escape a future through which they see no path, and for which there is no apparent answer — except the dole.

Does it matter? Does it hurt? Everybody says that dope, marihuana, hash, pot or whatever you want to call it, is not physically addictive, in any case. I'm prepared to agree with that.

A large part of the buzz the kids obtain from the low-grade \$30 dope is quite obviously psychological. And by that I mean that a large part of the effects actually experienced during the smoking are self-induced, and not drug-induced. A very large part of the over-all experience rises from the psychological thrill inherent in the "illegality" of the whole scene.

As they tell it to me, the hassle of scoring a deal can keep you going all week until you do score.

We have a teenage drug problem. That is for real. It is a problem which has now become a major factor in the lives of high school children.

It is a problem that is intensified by the attitude of a minority of teachers, themselves barely out of their teens, who not only approve the "private use" of dope, but by their attitude "intellectify" it.

And inextricably tangled with the problem, is the problem of teenage unemployment.

My four acquaintances are smoking dope because this is the least destructive means by which they can escape, or "block off," the frustrations of a regime of life which is intolerable. What is that regime? Simply the state of joblessness, inactivity, and futurelessness.

And the provision of an \$84 a fortnight dole from the day they leave school does not help them. Paradoxically, it worsens their condition by enabling them to live (though only just barely) on the fringe of our society.

★ ★ ★

THE TEENS-and-twenties unemployment problem and the use of soft drugs are inter-related, and the drug scene is back-related into the high schools, because the kids there can see no certainty at the end of the year except unemployment benefits.

As "school-leaver" and teenage unemployment increases, so the use of soft drugs in schools, as well as in the post-school levels, will rise, and so too will the use of hard drugs, the incidence of petty crime, and the incidence of such asthma tablet accidents as Bill's. When for one reason or another they fail to score, some of these kids are actually using a well known pesticide.

The kick they get from it comes from the strychnine content.

The fact is, you can get "legal" kicks from off the chemist's

shelves, or out of the hardware stores, that are inherently a hundred times more dangerous than the buzz you get from dope.

And as long as dope sells at \$30 an ounce, some kids will turn to the chemist when they haven't got the money, or when they're sitting around, bored out of their minds, waiting for the next dole cheque.

For all his worldly wisdom, for all his experience of the drug scene and what you will, Bill is still a kid. The dole will feed him. Dope won't hurt him. It isn't physically addictive, anyway.

Three weeks after the asthma tablet incident, I found Bill in the kitchen. He was preparing to shoot a hit of smack into his arm with a little syringe he had "sterilised" by holding it under the hot-water tap for 30 seconds. Bill had managed to get off smack, hadn't he, because the level of dosage he had been getting had been too low to build up an irredeemable addiction.

But Bill's \$84 dole cheque had come in. He had gone out and blown it all on drugs — on dope and heroin.

"There's just so much dope around these days," he told me. "Dope's all right, but after a while you just get tired of it. I just couldn't pass up the chance to buy some smack."

I watched him as he slipped the "sterilised" needle into his arm, and pushed the plunger down. "You just can't get the sort of high from dope," he told me, "as you can get from one good hit of smack!"

Bill is just a kid. An 18-year-old kid with no job, and a rapidly shrinking future. His condition is not really much different from the thousands of kids with no jobs but who are not smoking dope and shooting smack. Yet.

To leave them as they are is to feed pesticide to our future. The cost of that is immeasurable. But pesticide is cheaper than marijuana. It is as cheap as the dole.

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

HEROIN OVERDOSE KILLS TWO--Melbourne--Two men are dead and another two people are in hospital following overdoses of heroin in the last 72 hours. Police said a man, 26, died after "shooting up" at a drug party in East Brighton on Sunday night. The body of the second man was found in a house at Elsternwick yesterday morning, after a similar drug party. Police said stocks of heroin available during the last month were of inferior quality. Addicts were using four or sometimes six caps a day, detectives said. "Now that the better quality has arrived on the market they are using the same quantity and overdosing," a detective said. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 5 May 77 p 12]

CSO: 5300

BURMA

MOULMEIN POLICE CONTINUE DRUG-SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN

Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 28 May 77 p 4 BK

[Text] Kyaikkami, 20 May--The suppression campaign against trafficking and the use of narcotics continues in Moulmein. Acting on information, station commander U Tin Aung of the Moulmein City People's Police Station, Police Subinspector U Toe Hlaing and the Crimes Suppression Squad seized another small heroin package from Ko Ko Gyi of Sitkegon behind Myathanda Restaurant on Strand Road this morning.

Acting on the information provided by Ko Ko Gyi, they raided the house of U Aung Hla of Aungtheikpan Road, Daingwungwin Quarter, and seized a small package of heroin, some opium refuse, opium-smoking equipment and some heroin cigarettes.

The police have taken action against U Ko Ko Gyi under section 6 (b) of the narcotic drugs law and against U Aung Hla and his son Maung Myint Swe and daughter Ma Mya under section 10 (b) of the narcotic drugs law.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

TAUNGGYI POLICE SEIZE HEROIN FROM VISITORS

Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 28 May 77 p 5 BK

[Text] Taunggyi, 24 May--Acting on a tipoff that trafficking of No 4 heroin would be carried out in the center of Taunggyi Town, People's Police Station commander U Thein Aung, police subinspector U Ko Ko Gyi of the Shan State Heroin Suppression Squad and some policemen waited in disguise today and searched two suspicious-looking persons in the presence of witnesses.

They seized 6 ounces of heroin in two packages, worth over 40,000 kyat, from Saing Yi--a lishaw-Chinese from 35th Street in Mandalay who was lodging at Thethant Guest House,--and Chit Swe--a Shan-Chinese from Pinlong who was lodging at Myodaw Guest House. Both of them have been arrested and charges have been filed against them under sections 6 (b) and 10 (b) of the narcotic drugs law.

CSO: 5300

BURMA

BRIEFS

ANTIDRUG DRIVE IN PABEDAN--Rangoon, 24 May--The people's councils at various levels and the people's police in Pabedan Township are launching a narcotic-suppression campaign. As a result, they have arrested 120 persons involved in 84 cases between 1 and 20 May. Action has been taken against them for possessing, using and trafficking in narcotics. In 1975, 71 persons were arrested in this township for involvement in 53 cases, and 127 were arrested in 1976 for involvement in 96 cases. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 25 May 77 p 8 BK]

MOHNYIN HEROIN SEIZURE--Mohnyin, 20 May--Acting on information, Police Subinspector U Myint and Police Private U Than Aye, accompanied by People's Council Chairman U Tint of Ward No 4 and U Ba Nyunt, raided the residence of Ann Zone, alias Sein Win--a Chinese--near High School No 1 in Ward No 4, Mohnyin, at 1000 today and seized 33 packages of heroin worth 825 kyat--25 kyat each. Action has been taken against Ann Zone under sections 6 (b) and 10 (b) of the Narcotic Laws Law. [Text] [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 26 May 77 p 4 BK]

ADDICTS IN RANGOON--Rangoon, 26 May--Acting on a tipoff, police station officer U Aung Than, ward council's secretary U Khin Maung Tun and party raided the residence of Maung Nge, alias Soe Lwin, at No 173 Shan Road, Sanchaung Township, at 0900 today and seized 12 packages of heroin and a hypodermic syringe. They also arrested Muang Nge, Kyaw Tun of Ppantanaw Road and Tin Win of Insein Road in Kemmendine who were preparing for injection. Sanchaung police have taken action against them under sections 6 (b) and 14 (d) of the penal code. [Text] [Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 27 May 77 p 2 BK]

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN DRUG PUSHER TRIED--Jakarta, June 1 (AFP)--The public prosecutor in Bandung, West Java has demanded a 4-year prison term plus 400,000 rupiahs (U.S. 963.60 dollars) for a 20-year old Australian surfboard manufacturer who was charged with smuggling and peddling heroin in Indonesia. The Australian, Philip Colin Charles, arrived in Jakarta in February last year. Police found 86 grams of heroin inside his tape recorder and established evidence that Charles had sold the drug to seven different people, including two students who were later given prison sentences. The court will hear the defense plea on June 6. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 1 Jun 77 BK]

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

FOREIGN CHEMISTS BROUGHT IN TO PURCHASE HEROIN IN MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 May 77 BK

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Law, Encik Rais Yatim, said today foreign chemists were brought into the country to purchase heroin. This was the finding of a study made by the authorities. He said this when opening an exhibition on drugs organized by the Sebrang Prai Utara Association for Prevention of Drug Abuse--PEMANDAM--in Butterworth.

In a speech, read by the Central Narcotics Bureau Deputy Director, Encik Hashim (IO), the deputy touched on the success of the authorities in smashing two heroin processing laboratories in Bukit Mertajam last year. He attributed the success to public cooperation.

Mr Rais said there were 46 PEMANDAM branches in peninsula Malaysia and two more would be formed in (Wang Pin), Negri Sembilan and in Kuantan.

He said discussions were also being held with the chief ministers of Sabah and Sarawak on the possibility of forming PEMANDAM in the two states by the end of the year.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

DRUG SUPPLY SYNDICATE SMASHED--Kuala Lumpur City Police has secured another success in the fight against narcotic supplies in the federal territory. They have smashed another supply syndicate with the arrest of several persons. Drugs, including heroin and morphine, enough for more than 2,000 drug dependents were recovered. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 6 Jun 77 BK]

MALAYSIAN HEROIN IN LONDON--British police have smashed a big Chinese heroin smuggling ring which brought the drug into Britain from South-East Asia, mostly from Malaysia, a court was told here [London] yesterday. Mr Michael Hill, prosecuting, said the nerve centre of the drugs ring was a basement club in Gerrard Street in London's Chinatown. He said the heroin came into Britain under cover of a shellfish import-export business between London and Malaysia. He alleged that the chief operators were Ng Kok Lian, known as "Jason" who lives in London, and Syed Abu Bakar, who lives in Malaysia but was arrested in Britain. The charges involved the possession and supply of drugs amounting to something like 60,000 to 70,000 "fixes," Mr Hill said. In the dock were Ng, 25, Syed Abu Bakar, 28 Lim Toh How, 22 Hai Tang Poo, 21, Tony Lim, 44, Leonardo Antonia Elarte, 34, his brother Giles James Elarte, 24, Cheung Kin Wah, 34, and Cheong Foong Foh, 26. All except Cheong were accused of conspiring between January and August 1976 to supply Chinese heroin. They pleaded not guilty. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Apr 77 p 24]

MOSCOW FREES MALAYSIAN--Soviet authorities have freed a young Malaysian woman who was jailed last year for trying to smuggle heroin through the Soviet Union, a Malaysian embassy spokesman said today. Following an appeal for clemency, Teah Moy Eng, 21, from Penang was released on March 10, having served eight months of her four year sentence, the spokesman said. Teah was arrested last April with travelling companion, Lee Kim Tek, from Singapore, after Customs officials at Moscow's Sheremetyevo airport, found eight kilos (20 lbs) of heroin sown into the linings of their baggage. Lee and Teah, who were in transit from Thailand to Brussels, were subsequently sentenced to five and four year jail terms respectively. A spokesman for the Singapore embassy here [Moscow] said that Lee had not applied for a pardon. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Apr 77 p 9]

MALAYSIAN SEAMEN CHARGED--Three Malaysian seamen from the 11,000-ton Malaysian cargo ship Bunga Melor were committed today to stand trial on charges of smuggling drugs. The three are Che Yoob Jusoh, 21, Muniandy Thengavein, 24, and Daud Hussain, 36. The date for the trial will be fixed later. Che Yoob is charged with illegally importing 26 lb. of heroin worth more than £ 1.6 million (M\$6.6 million) on board the ship at Queens Dock, Cardiff on Feb. 25. In Amsterdam today, three Chinese women were detained after smuggling in a total of 2.8 kg (about six lb) of heroin hidden in their corsets, Reuter reports. The women had flown from Singapore to Brussels yesterday. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Apr 77 p 1]

BORDER TEAM PROPOSED--A joint Malaysia-Thai team should be set up specially to tackle the narcotics problem along the common border, it was suggested here [Songkhla] today. The Commander of the Thai Fifth Army Division, Maj-Gen Yuthasak Klongthrujrok, said that one of the most significant results of the combined military operation had been the confirmation of communist involvement in drugs processing and trafficking. It was vitally important for the two countries to get together to mount an effective campaign to eliminate this menace which could kill "just as surely as bullets," he said. The communists hoped to derive twin benefits from the narcotics business -- obtaining money to finance their activities and undermining the resilience of the people. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 21 Apr 77 p 12]

DRUG EXHIBITION--Pemadam, National Association Against Drug Abuse, will hold its first major exhibition on the drug menace at the Museum Negara from May 6. The exhibition, to be officially opened by Deputy Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed, will go on for six weeks. The exhibition will comprise two sections -- an information section on the kinds of drugs, enforcement and seizures and the role of organisations such as Pemadam, and a special darkened section where, through audio-visual aids, the spectators will be warned of the destructive effects of drug addition. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 28 Apr 77 p 4]

SNIFFER DOGS--The US is to present Malaysia with two trained "sniffer" dogs, for anti-narcotics work with the Customs Department, it was announced in Kuala Lumpur yesterday. Deputy Director of Customs Encik Rahim Tak said four Customs officers would leave for US in July for training at the Customs and Narcotics Detection Dog School in Virginia, and take delivery of the dogs. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Apr 77 p 1]

CSO: 5300

COURTS TAKING SOFTER LINE ON CANNABIS

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 19 May 77 p 1

[Article by Felicity Price]

[Text]

More lenient attitudes towards the use of cannabis have been noted in the last few days by two Christchurch magistrates when speaking from the Bench.

Both expressed an awareness of a feeling in the community that the moderate use of cannabis was not a serious matter and both remarked on the possibility of changing present laws regarding the narcotic.

Mr B. A. Palmer, S.M., said when convicting and fining a law student \$325 on charges of possessing and cultivating cannabis, that the laws could be changed through the force of public opinion but, in the meantime, the law regarding cannabis had to be observed, even though some might think it absurd.

Entering the conviction was a necessary decision, but it was also a decision he regretted, he told the defendant, referring to the possible repercussions the conviction might have on his application for admission to the bar.

"I am aware that there are practising solicitors who have been convicted of this offence and there has been no question of their being removed from the Law Society's rolls or any disciplinary action

being taken against them," the Magistrate said.

The next day, Mr. N. L. Bradford, S.M., said in another court: "I am aware that there is a feeling in the community that the possession and cultivation of cannabis is not a serious matter. But, while I am aware of that feeling, until the law is changed, my attitude is directed by the legislation of Parliament."

The general relaxing of community attitudes towards the moderate use of cannabis has been reflected in the last year in increasingly lenient sentences imposed in the Magistrate's Court on those persons convicted of cannabis possession and cultivation offences.

On the other hand, stricter, long-term custodial sentences are being imposed on those persons convicted of supplying, selling, possessing for supply or sale, and importing cannabis. A custodial sentence is mandatory, except in special circumstances, upon conviction on any of these charges.

Since November, 1975, more than 25 persons convicted of dealing in cannabis or heroin in Christchurch have been jailed.

The maximum sentence for possession of cannabis (for the defendant's own

use) is three months imprisonment or a \$500 fine or both.

For cultivating cannabis, if the charge is laid indicably by the police, the maximum sentence is seven years imprisonment. Otherwise, if the case is dealt with in the Magistrate's Court — as in most cases of cultivation — the maximum sentence is two years imprisonment or a \$2000 fine or both.

Unless it has been the second offence by the same person, no jail sentences for convictions of possessing cannabis have been imposed in the last year. For possessing small amounts, of less than a gram (usually when the offender has been caught with one or two cannabis cigarettes or the remainder of a cannabis "deal" he or she has bought) a fine of less than \$100, and occasionally as low as \$35, has been imposed.

Persons found possessing slightly larger amounts, of between 1g and 5g, have usually been fined between \$75 and \$200, depending on the circumstances; and sometimes, when greater amounts of the narcotic have been involved, the penalty has still been no more than a fine of \$200 or \$300.

The average "deal" of

cannabis is about two or three grams, in concentrated "stick" form, or about 20 to 25 grams if it is the locally grown plant, known as "New Zealand Green".

Anyone possessing more than 5g of the former or 28g of the latter is deemed to be a prospective dealer under the law, and is liable to be charged with possession of cannabis for supply or sale. If

this happens, they can expect to serve a prison sentence. From recollection, in the last year in Christchurch, only one person — a grandmother — convicted of such a charge has been let off the mandatory custodial sentence on the grounds of exceptional circumstances.

Convictions for cultivating between one and 10 cannabis plants have usually brought fines of between \$75 and \$175, and where a greater number of plants has been found, the fines have been heavier. Recently, however, they have never been more than \$500 — a quarter of the maximum penalty.

The law student mentioned earlier was fined \$250 on the cultivation charge, and had admitted responsibility for growing 43 mature plants on a Diamond Harbour property. A married couple

convicted of cultivating 43 mature plants last month were each fined \$150 on the charge.

A young man who admitted growing 38 healthy cannabis plants in March was fined \$200. His explanation was that the plants, whose seeds had

been left in soil outside his flat by previous tenants, had made a good hedge, and so he had left them there.

When imposing the \$200 fine, Mr B. A. Palmer, S.M., said: "The cultivation of such plants is regarded by the legislation as serious, and to deter other people who may evolve a desire to grow similar hedges in Christchurch, I am going to impose a heavy fine."

In two cases, where counsel has put forward convincing submissions that the defendant charged with possessing or cultivating cannabis would lose his job as a result of conviction, Magistrates in Christchurch have discharged the man without conviction, ordering him instead to pay a specified sum towards the costs of prosecution. In a number of other cases, where it has been said that defendants will definitely lose their jobs if a name is published, the magistrates have sometimes granted suppression of name, on the ground that the effect of such publication far outweighs the nature of the offence.

Earlier this month, the co-ordinator of the National Drug Intelligence Bureau (Detective Sergeant N. Cooke) said that cannabis had not been shown to be the danger society once thought it was.

There was no evidence to suggest that smoking cannabis automatically led to taking harder drugs, and although the police did not ignore cannabis users, they were regarded as being on the bottom of the drug scale. Low fines for possession of cannabis indicated that "we must get our priorities right," he said. "It is the person supplying the drugs — any drugs — and the points of distribution that have to be concentrated on."

The police had been known to simply give warnings rather than prosecute on every occasion. This was part of the necessary give and take if the police were going to succeed in curtailing the spread of the criminal influence with drugs.

The "New Zealand Medical Journal" recently published the results of a survey of Auckland secondary schools which showed that cannabis had been tried by 23 per cent of the students and 16 per cent were still using it at the time of the survey. Of these, almost half used it less than once a month and 24 per cent used it once a week or more. Of the same pupils, 79 per cent used alcohol, most of them once a week or more.

The survey concluded: "While illicit drug use remains a minority occupation, the reported availability and use of certain illegal drugs imply the need to re-evaluate the current attempts to protect our high-school students."

If New Zealand continues to follow the social patterns of the United States, it is not likely to

be long before the incidence of cannabis use is as high here as it is there.

In America, where the cannabis "joint" is just as likely to be offered to party guests as liquor, one-sixth of the nation has tried cannabis, which is now the fourth most

popular recreational drug, after coffee, alcohol, and cigarettes. American cannabis smokers are estimated to burn about \$4000M worth of the weed every year, and more than half the population aged between 18 and 25 has tried it.

Eight American states have reduced penalties for possession of cannabis to the status of a traffic offence, and similar "decriminalisation" steps are gradually taking place in Australian states.

Medical opinion about cannabis still varies from regarding it as dangerous to the belief that it is quite harmless. The only known, generally acknowledged physical danger of moderate use is the loss of co-ordination, as with alcohol intoxication, according to medical experts.

But it does have a dangerous side-effect, which has not, and possibly cannot be explored — the potential effect on car accidents.

With alcohol, the police and traffic officers can check with breathalysers and blood samples whether a driver is intoxicated, but with cannabis, detection of a "stoned" driver is not so simple.

POLICE ISSUE TAX WARRANTS ON DRUG DEALING

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 16 May 77 p 6.

[Text]

A remit asking that the police have the power to seek tax-examination warrants when drug dealing was suspected as the reason for income or assets in excess of \$10,000, was lost by a narrow margin at the National Party's divisional conference in Christchurch on Saturday.

A total of 78 voted against the police could seek tax-examination warrants from a police, but because of the

In moving the adoption of the remit, Mr David Rankin, of the Sydenham Electorate, said that drug offences were creating a real danger to the younger generation, and that drugs were readily available in schools. The remit did not seek to attack the rights of privacy, but the wording of the remit should be of no concern to the innocent, he said.

"Business and professional people are regularly named in court as being behind drug-dealing rings, and the exorbitant amount of money made by such people inevitably finds its way into the legitimate businesses, in which we do not want to see a criminal element," he said. "This remit is designed as a further, more effective means of attacking the drug problem."

The remit said that the Land and Income Tax Act should be amended so that financiers were known to the police, but because of the secrecy of the tax laws, there was no way they could be caught unless their income declarations could be examined under warrant. The remit did not seek to attack the rights of privacy, but the wording of the remit should be of no concern to the innocent, he said. Those who opposed the remit said that the party was naive if it thought that the Inland Revenue Department would be able to deal with the drug dealers, because the remit essentially proposed an end to the department's confidentiality. If such a remit were passed, and eventually adopted, the department would probably collect less tax, because such persons would not declare excessive income or suddenly acquired assets.

CSO: 5300

CANNABIS WORTH \$500,000 FOUND IN DRUG RAID

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 19 May 77 p 1

[Text]

PA

Gisborne

Cannabis with a street value of \$500,000 was found by the police yesterday under a concrete floor in a disused factory on the outskirts of Gisborne.

A five-figure sum of money was found in the same area as the 200kg of cannabis.

About 10 houses, some open spaces, and other premises were searched as 70 police swooped on the Gisborne district in a dawn raid.

The police have questioned 25 persons. Three have been arrested so far.

The regional head of the C.I.B. (Detective Inspector

I. N. Holyoake) of Napier, said that statements were still being evaluated and it was possible there might be further arrests.

"It has been a successful operation," he said. "I think we can say we have made a fair dent in the narcotics network. This is obviously a stockpile being used for distribution throughout the country."

The police had drilled through the concrete floor of the factory to find the cannabis in about 40 sugar bags.

Mr Holyoake said that the haul was possibly the biggest in New Zealand's history.

"I think we can say it has been a stockpile prob-

ably locally grown. It is a particularly good crop-growing area and must also be good for growing cannabis," he said.

"I have had this in mind for some time—and it certainly proved correct today."

The raid had stemmed from an initial report some months ago of an unusual meeting in Gisborne, and from then a number of people had been kept under observation, he said.

Two persons have been arrested on minor possession charges, another has been arrested on a charge of possessing cannabis for supply, and Mr Holyoake said that a fourth might be similarly charged with possessing for supply.

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

LINDA WILLIAMS CHARGED FOR IMPORTING HEROIN

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 May 77 p 9

[Text]

AUCKLAND, May 10 (PA).

—A young woman has admitted importing heroin worth \$150 into New Zealand and another has been acquitted of the charge after a trial in the Supreme Court at Auckland.

Linda Williams, waitress, admitted importing the heroin on January 4.

After considering its verdict for five and a half hours, the jury acquitted Debra Anne Williams, waitress, of the charge.

Mr Justice Speight remanded Linda Williams for sentence and discharged Debra Williams.

The Crown alleged that five sachets of heroin were bought in Australia for \$30 a packet.

Customs officers searched the handbag of Linda Williams at the airport on her arrival back, and found the sachets at the bottom of her leather cigarette case.

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

MAN CHARGED FOR IMPORTING HEROIN WORTH \$50,000

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 May 77 p 9

[Text]

BRISBANE, May 11. — A 24-year-old New Zealand company manager was today sentenced to 2½ years jail in the Brisbane District Court for importing heroin into Australia.

Paul Bruce Emirali, married, of Porrett Street, Auckland, pleaded guilty to the charge of having imported heroin into Australia on January 27 this year.

The Crown Prosecutor, Mr J O Jerks, said the 113 grams of heroin found on Emirali was 80 percent pure and in Queensland would have a street value of \$50,000.

Mr Jerks said Emirali imported the narcotics using an assumed name, and had told narcotics agents when arrested in Brisbane that the heroin was intended for New Zealand.

In sentencing Emirali, Judge McLoughlin said the importing was a coldly calculated operation.

He said the sentence was the minimum he could impose and his major consideration was to deter others from committing similar offences.

CSO: 5300

HEROIN ADDICT JAILED FOR THEFT

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 21 May 77 p 27

[Text]

CHRISTCHURCH, May 20 (PA). — A heroin addict with a \$70-a-day habit was desperate to get money for a "fix" because of the pangs of withdrawal when he held up a New Brighton hamburger bar with a shotgun and made off with more than \$600, Mr Justice Casey was told in the Supreme Court today.

The addict, Michael John Kelley, 20, was jailed for two years and a half on a charge of robbing Robert Lawless and others of \$600 while armed with a shotgun.

Kelley pleaded guilty to the charge after the taking of the depositions in the Magistrate's Court when evidence was given that about 1.20am on December 12 Kelley held up members of the staff of the Che Lousi Hamburger bar. Kelley's face was masked by a balaclava and only his eyes were visible.

Mr K J Jones, for Kelley, said the offence arose solely because of addiction to heroin. For more than a year before the hold-up Kelley had been associating with drug users, which was unusual in his case because he had a good family background and a good employment record.

While Kelley had previous convictions no serious offences were involved and they were all in the larrikin category. He was an active and able sportsman.

CSO: 5300

BRIEFS

HEROIN FOUND--Barry James Heath, aged 22, a self-employed painter and paperhanger, pleaded guilty to charges of possessing heroin, cannabis resin, and a needle for using heroin. Sergeant Gibson told the court that as a result of information received the defendant's car was stopped and searched in Madras Street on April 26. In his shirt pocket was tin-foil wrapping containing 367.2 mg of white powder, which contained 37 mg of pure heroin. A plastic bag containing 14.032 grams of powder, which was later analysed and found to be 2 per cent pure heroin, was also discovered in the car. A total of 292 mg of pure heroin was found on the defendant and in his car, said Sergeant Gibson. The defendant's flat was then searched and 210 mg of a black substance, analysed as cannabis resin, was found as well as a syringe and needle for injecting heroin. Sergeant Gibson said that the defendant had a considerably greater quantity of heroin than was normal for a user, but the defendant denied that he was a dealer in drugs. The Magistrate called for a report on the defendant's drug addiction with a view to treatment, and remanded him on \$200 bail for sentence on May 27. [Text] [Christchurch THE PRESS in English 21 May 77 p 5]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

AGENTS ARREST FOREIGNERS WITH HEROIN

Hong Kong AFP in English 0839 GMT 1 Jun 77 OW

[Text] Manila, 1 Jun (AFP)--Five foreigners, including an Australian, were arrested last week by Philippine narcotics agents for alleged illegal possession of heroin, the official PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA) reported today.

PNA said an Australian and three Canadian tourists were rounded up last Wednesday by military operatives in the U.S. base town of Olongapo near the U.S. Subic Naval Base, 88 kms, (55 miles) northwest of Manila.

The Australian Embassy in Manila said embassy officials have seen Australian tourist Joseph Murphy, 28, and have advised him of his legal rights, but declined to give further details upon the man's request.

The news agency said a fifth foreigner believed to be an American, Michael Lewis Meyers, 26, was apprehended in an Olongapo apartment raid also last week. A tray of heroin and one deck of heroin residue were seized from the flat.

The three Canadians arrested with Murphy were identified as Donna Jean Durling, 27, Raymond Douglas Gallop, 28, and Dean Arthur Dizon, 24. The hometowns and personal circumstances of all five foreigners were not available.

The American Embassy in Manila disclaimed any knowledge about Meyers and the circumstances of his arrest, while Canadian embassy officials were not immediately available for comment. The news agency said Meyers was residing near the U.S. Clark Air Base, 88 kms, (50 miles) north of here.

PNA said Murphy was arrested along an Olongapo highway while in the act of selling a gram of heroin worth 60 U.S. dollars to a military agent. It added that Murphy named Gallop, one of the three Canadians, as the source of the prohibited drug.

The news agency made no mention of the circumstances behind the arrest of Miss Durling and Dizon, but said all three Canadians were billeted at a Manila apartment hotel. The Australian was reported staying at another apartment hotel here.

THAILAND

PAPER LINKS U.S. MILITARY AID TO NARCOTICS SUPPRESSION

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 18, 19, 20 May 77 p 3 BK

[Column by "Get Gawaen": Heroin Trafficking Route"--published in three installments]

[Text] A news report in the 3 May issue of TAWAN SIAM noted that at 1730 on 2 May narcotics officials attached to the Prime Minister's Office led by Pol Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, chief of the Police Narcotics Suppression Unit, arrested three suspects at the parking lot of the President Theatre on Phayathai Road. When the police arrived at the parking lot, they immediately saw a taxi carrying three passengers--two men and one woman. The police searched them and found four packages of no. 4 heroin weighing a total of about 1,400 kilograms [as published] as well as eight packages of opium weighing a total of 10 kilograms hidden in a suitcase on the back seat of the car. The police arrested them and seized the 200,000 baht worth of the drugs which would be worth about 20 million baht in foreign markets. The three suspects are: Wiraphan Thabanta, alias Phan or Noi, a former sergeant in the army, Pin Khamfu and Saengkharn Ruan-un. They confessed that they brought the drugs from Chiang Rai Province to turn over to some agents in Bangkok. They were taken into police custody.

I feel it should be noted that the police who made the arrest are narcotics officials attached to the Prime Minister's Office.

This shows that Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian has definitely followed his policy of suppressing dangerous drugs.

Earlier, a heroin trafficker was executed under the provisions of article 21.

Thailand in the past was often attacked by foreign countries, especially the United States, for negligence in suppressing narcotics trafficking, but the governments concerned were not headed by the present prime minister. The present government under the leadership of Prime Minister Thanin Kraiwichian has stated that it considers narcotics suppression its major policy, and it has strictly kept its pledge.

The spread of heroin, however, is difficult to successfully abort in a short period of time. No government in the world, not even the U.S. Government, can completely prevent and suppress heroin trafficking. Heroin and narcotics trafficking involves routes longer than those of any other crime. One long route starts from opium poppy sources in Turkey and proceeds to northern Europe and then on to America. Another route runs from the Golden Triangle in the north of Thailand to all of Asia, Europe and America. Yet another route stretches from Yunnan Province in Red China to Russia, Europe, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Manila and Washington.

The international police know who the major ringleaders and members of Mafia circles are, but nobody has successfully launched suppression operations against them.

U.S. administrations in the past have cooperated with the UN in urging other countries to speedily join in the prevention and suppression of drug trafficking, and countries adhering to the request have been granted special U.S. assistance funds.

Thai governments, particularly the present administration, have demonstrated an active narcotics suppression policy. The present Thai Government is cooperating with the UN and the United States to liberate the world's people from heroin slavery. The number of heroin slaves in the world is increasing alarmingly both in world powers like the United States and in the small countries of Africa and Asia.

It is a matter of regret that the U.S. Senate decided to cut U.S. military assistance to Thailand.

Gen Kriangsak Chamanan recently stated that Thailand has rendered utmost cooperation since the United States urged it to accelerate narcotics suppression operations, but he noted, the United States should take more careful measures than at present to prevent the smuggling of heroin into its territory. The U.S. Coast Guard is more capable of preventing the vast U.S. territorial waters from being used as drug trafficking routes than the Thai Government, whose naval strength is insufficient for its waters.

Gen Kriangsak's statement caused me to question why the United States vetoed assistance to Thailand.

If Thailand is weak and its military strength insufficient, how can the U.S. Government expect Thailand to efficiently suppress narcotics?

Therefore, I would like the U.S. Senate to carefully review all the facts. It should not come to the simple conclusion that Thailand is presently not so strategically vital to the United States as it was during the Vietnam war. During that period the United States required Thai military cooperation to the point where Thailand came to be regarded by the Indochinese countries as their number one enemy.

THAILAND

PAPERS VIEW WOLFF'S DISCLOSURE OF NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS

[Editorial Report BK] The five Thai language dailies THAI RAT, SIAM RAT, SIANG PUANGCHON, DAILY TIME and DAO SIAM on 21, 23 and 24 May carried editorials and columns commenting on U.S. Congressman Lester Wolff's recent disclosure in the House of Representatives of names of 12 persons living in Thailand who are engaged in heroin production and in international heroin trafficking.

THAI RAT's 21 May page 3 editorial "U.S. Congressman Reveals Facts in Thailand," notes: "An observation that should be made is that though there is a joint Thai-U.S. committee and Interpol officials are stationed here in Thailand, and though reports on drug trafficking are regularly exchanged between them, it has never before been disclosed that international drug trafficking is being carried out so widely and by such influential people, not only in Thailand but throughout the world."

The editorial points out that Congressman Wolff's House of Representatives statement on heroin trafficking is "a sharp slap in the face" for officials in charge of drug suppression and "makes Thailand loose face." The paper says law enforcement officials here might have been under the influence of narcotics dealers and concludes: "Since the United States knows the identity of the big drug traffickers and has now openly disclosed their names, if they are not promptly arrested and legally punished, it will even more clearly show that drug suppression officials themselves are deliberately turning a blind eye to drug trafficking. Thai officials must prove to the world that Thailand and the Thai people are sincere in the cooperation they are giving to suppress and completely eradicate this great danger to human beings, not only for the sake of our own people but for the sake of fellow human beings throughout the world."

SIAM RAT's 21 May page 3 editorial "How the Problem Should be Solved" says that the Thai people were very embarrassed when Congressman Wolff mentioned Thailand during his talk in the House of Representatives on heroin trafficking. However, such feelings should be suppressed, because the congressman merely wanted to point out the cause of the whole problem and how to solve it.

Stressing that narcotics suppression is a big task which Thailand cannot effectively do by itself, the paper points out: "The Golden Triangle, which is the big production source of heroin, is located in the area where the borders of Thailand, Laos and Burma meet, but it appears that Thailand is left to conduct the suppression work by itself while the other two countries do not pay any attention to this duty."

"Unfortunately, while Thailand is trying its best to suppress narcotics, it has been frequently alleged to be the place where the drugs are being produced. Such an allegation is definitely untrue, because Bangkok is only a transit point for the drugs," the paper says. "Why don't areas with addiction problems such as the United States and Europe take drastic action to prevent their peoples from using narcotics so that the production of narcotics will be forced to stop?" the paper asks.

SIANG PUANGCHON's 23 May page 3 editorial "Namelist of the Narcotics Dealers" says Congressman Wolff's House of Representatives disclosure of the names of notorious heroin traffickers in Thailand is based on actual observations he made during his recent visit to Thailand, particularly to the northern region, and on reports from the officials concerned. However, the information he has received might be "untrue or inaccurate," and he probably brought it to the Congress to show that the narcotics committee was still making some progress.

The paper believes Wolff's disclosure constitutes a slap in the face for the Thai narcotics suppression officials and says: "Thailand must immediately announce whether Wolff's statement on narcotics trade in this country is true or not. If it remains silent, the world will simply think that our officials admit that the congressman's allegation is true and that their own performance is inefficient, which is shameful and damaging to Thailand's reputation."

The DAILY TIME's 24 May page 5 column by Sonthale says: "I don't know what anyone thinks about U.S. Congress narcotics committee chairman Lester Wolff's disclosure of the names of 12 big narcotics dealers living in Thailand. All of those names are Chinese. No one knows their Thai names. However, I am glad that the Americans know who they are and that the Thai police may soon also know who they are. Then the prime minister will be able to drastically punish them."

The column notes that "the government should set up a special organization to directly handle narcotics cases, to find the narcotics masterminds, to prepare evidence and dossiers and thus put an end to unfavorable criticism about narcotics arrest cases. If it does that, we think that more narcotics masterminds and producers will be found."

DAO SIAM's 24 May page 3 "As You Like It" column by Chot Saeng says: Thai narcotics dealers have done an excellent job of introducing Thailand to the world, and even Congressman Wolff had to mention Thailand when he spoke in the House of Representatives about international heroin trafficking. "Thailand's tourist industry will pretty soon lead that of every Asian country,

because more and more tourists, I mean drug addicts, will flow into this country," he says.

The column points out that despite the Thai Government's serious efforts to eradicate narcotics from the country, as demonstrated by the recent execution of the notorious drug dealer in Bangkok, the narcotics trade seems to be spreading, because it can bring huge profits to dealers who wish to be millionaires without working hard.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

BRIEFS

THREE SENTENCED FOR TRAFFICKING--A military sergeant and two civilians were sentenced by the Criminal Court yesterday to imprisonment, ranging from 26 years to 40 years, on drug trafficking charges. The three, Saeng Charuthamwat, 45, Prasong Khaomanit, 32, and Sgt Suradet Khaphon, 32, were arrested together with the fourth accused, Niran Laosuwanrat, 32, in a restaurant at Ratprasong late last year on charges of possession of 1,265 grammes of heroin for distribution. Police also seized the heroin estimated to be worth about 127,974 baht. Saeng pleaded guilty but the other three denied involvement in the case. [Text] [Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 May 77 p 1 BK]

CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTER DISCUSSES ANTI-DRUG FIGHT

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 May 77 pp 1, 6

[Text] [Recently] the minister of social welfare presented an extensive report on the work being done by the National Commission on Addiction and Narcotics (CONATON) and the National Social Reeducation Center (CENARESO).

During his account, Vice Adm Julio Juan Bardi made reference to the fight against the undue use of drugs which is being channeled, he said, through CONATON. In this connection, he explained, "methods or actions are advanced, suggested and recommended to the governments of provinces with a view to the execution of prevention and education programs for the protection of the community."

The concern of the central government, he continued, includes assistance programs for specific treatment, rehabilitation, social and biochemical research, as well as such legislative and security measures as may be considered necessary to halt illicit national and international drug trafficking.

The minister of social welfare reported that action has been taken with the Foreign Ministry to approve the South American Agreement on Narcotics and Psychotropics which became effective on 26 March. Argentina, as a member of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs, was represented at the 27th period of ordinary sessions held in Geneva from 7 to 25 February.

Vice Admiral Bardi also indicated that Resolution 81/58, ratified by Decree 11,118/58, had been implemented, pursuant to which a limitation is placed upon the authorized import of coca leaves for consumption and mastication, effective in 1977. Through the Ministry of Culture and Education a program was established covering education for the prevention of drug usage which, he said, with financing by the Fund of the UN for the control of the undue use of drugs, will be implemented during the 3-year period 1976-1978.

With respect to the National Social Reeducation Center, Minister Bardi stated that it is "one of the most significant contributions in the rehabilitation sector offered by the state to affected juveniles and adolescents or to those suffering from problems caused by the undue use of drugs."

Later, he extensively analysed the basic objectives of the organization; i.e., to produce programs designed to obviate the consequences and sequelae of addiction and to ensure the recovery of the skills and capabilities of individuals through a program of reeducation and social reinsertion.

He also reported that the work is being channeled through outpatient and inpatient assistance subprograms "which provide for care of the affected population, made up, in general, of youths with middle-lower socioeconomic resources, without social [welfare] coverage 85 percent of whose ages, he said, range from 13 to 25 years."

He also revealed that in the present month treated cases totaled 1,659, including assistance to members of the respective family groups. Finally, he analyzed the activities plan of CONATON up until March 1978, particularly the sectors of security and prevention and repression in border areas.

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CSO: 5300

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Santa Fe. The federal court, with headquarters in this capital, has sentenced five persons charged with drug possession and trafficking. Those sentenced are Oscar Simonutti, 4 years and 6 months in prison and a fine of 30,000 pesos; Alberto Garaffa, 4 years in prison and a fine of 70,000 pesos; Juan Milinari, Francisco Fusso and Eduardo Martin, 3 years in prison and fines of 70,000 pesos. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 27 Apr 77 p 8] 8143

CONFISCATED MARIHUANA BURNED--This morning the Department of Drug Addiction burned 1,500 kilos of marihuana which were confiscated in the locality of Jauregui, the province of Buenos Aires, Lujan District. It was duly reported by the chief of the Operations Division of this police organization that the federal judge of Mercedes ordered the burning of the marihuana, in accordance with the agreement signed with the World Health Organization in 1961. The marihuana had been kept in storage by the police since it was seized as described above. He added that the police operation was carried out on a 1,200-hectare field located some 80 kilometers from the Federal Capital, near Lujan. The field is the property of the Buenos Aires Linen Company whose owner was arrested and turned over to the court. Last Tuesday a similar police action took place on a farm in the locality of Lima, district of Zarate, where 5 tons of marihuana (cannabis sativa) were confiscated. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 28 Apr 77 p 10] 8143

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

NEW COCA TAX THREAT TO PEASANTS

La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 May 77 PY

[Text] The application of the new tax on coca has been temporarily postponed through an agreement between the La Paz Prefect and the Campesino Workers Confederation, according to an announcement made by Oscar Cespedes, executive secretary of the confederation, and confirmed by Prefect Mario Oxa.

The postponement was the result of a meeting, held yesterday afternoon, between leaders of the Campesino Confederation and the La Paz Prefect with several of his coworkers. Oscar Cespedes explained to the press that the meeting had been called because of the concern of the peasants over the decision of the Farming Products Tax Office [Aduana Agropecuaria], subordinate to the prefect, to raise taxes on coca disproportionately.

Cespedes explained that the concern of the coca-producing peasants is justified, since at present coca is the main source of income for that peasant sector. He added that the increase of the tax to 250 pesos per barrel of coca would only harm the producers and benefit middlemen and those marketing the product. The measure would also have a negative effect on the economy of the workers who chew coca.

A few days ago the Farming Products Tax Office increased the coca tax by 100 percent. Earlier a tax of 30 pesos per barrel was collected, whereas the new tax would be 60 pesos. As has already been said, Cespedes mentioned that the new sum to be collected would be 250 pesos per barrel of coca. The Campesino leader pointed out that his statements would [word indistinct] to everything of interest to his sector, and that it was up to the prefect Mario Oxa to make the officials act in the most suitable way in this matter.

CSO: 3010

BOLIVIA

PEASANTS 'ENTHUSIASTIC' OVER COCA REGISTRATION

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 30 May 77 p 3 PY

[Official report]

[Text] The National Directorate of the Dangerous Drugs Office has reported that the coca producers in the Yungas area have "enthusiastically accepted" their registration as producers of this crop from which cocaine is produced.

The organization began what has come to be called "operation registration" among coca farms in the producing areas as an initial step in its proposed campaign to control the manufacture, traffic and consumption of cocaine.

National Directorate officials lauded the enthusiastic cooperation given by the peasants of the Coripata, Arapata and Coroico areas in implementing the control of their coca plantations.

Before beginning this control of coca plantations it was made clear that it was necessary to implement an information campaign about the motives and goals which are being pursued, due to the fact that "some wrongly intentioned peasant leaders" had instilled uncertainty and fear among the peasants.

Regarding this matter, it is made clear that "the registration operation consists of rolling certain personal, social, economic and cultural data of the peasants who produce coca, the size of the crop and production capacity."

The government, with the cooperation of international organizations, is determined to implement control of and try to reduce coca plantations, thus avoiding cocaine addiction.

This program of reducing coca production will have its economic benefits through the stimulation of other crops, according to government announcements.

The conclusion has been arrived at that, if adequate control of coca production is not carried out, it will not be possible to have effective campaigns against the manufacture, traffic and consumption of cocaine, because only a minimal part of the production is used for medicines and by certain sectors of the population for chewing.

BOLIVIA

STUDY EXAMINES STUDENTS' USE OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 10 May 77 p 8

[Text] The consumption of alcoholic beverages is growing among the student population of the country, according to a study conducted by the National Directorate for the Control of Dangerous Substances among a representative sampling of 5,929 youths of both sexes, from public and private secondary schools in the cities of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

The survey, initially conceived to determine the consumption of prohibited drugs by youths, also covered student demand for alcoholic beverages. The answers in this sector proved to be revealing, due to the fact that the rates of consumption are high.

"A first appraisal of the phenomenon tells us that whereas drug usage is greater in private secondary schools, alcoholic beverages are consumed to a greater extent by the students of public schools, amounting to 55.92 percent of the total consumption of alcohol," the report states.

"If we consider consumption by city," the report continues, "once again La Paz has the highest percentage, with the 980 consumers representing 35.50 percent of the local sampling; on the other hand, experimentation with drugs (of various kinds and degrees of addiction) amounts to only 25.54 percent."

"Cochabamba and Santa Cruz present similar percentages for alcohol consumption, 34.33 percent and 33.98 percent, respectively; however, compared to the consumption of drugs, these percentages are more than double those in both cities."

"In fact, the total consumption of drugs in Cochabamba is 16.36 percent of the sampling and in Santa Cruz 16.27 percent, signifying in relative terms that there is greater inclination toward alcoholic consumption than drug usage."

The study conducted by a group of specialists in secondary schools of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz indicates the following with respect to the consumption of alcohol by the group sampled: "In general, the majority of the young students responding to this category, of a total of 2,000, list alcoholic consumption as a social problem of considerable size."

The reasons given for preference for this kind of consumption are related to machismo and the alleged relationship between alcohol and happiness.

The young people of private secondary schools showed themselves to be partial to alcohol as a social ingredient, while those of the public schools were biased in this regard toward alcoholic consumption as a sign of manliness.

Alcoholic consumption is greater among youths with parents who have had higher education (professional and bachelor [degrees]). There are 3,606 students in this category, representing 60.81 percent of the 5,929 surveyed. On the other hand, the children of parents with a low level of education, among those surveyed, produced a figure of 1,43 [1,743]; i.e., 29.39 percent.

Among those surveyed, most with an inclination for alcoholism have professional parents with more solid economic status.

The sampling also showed that children of mothers who are engaged in house-keeping activities are alcoholism prone, while children of professional mothers or those who are employed are less prone.

In the consumption of alcoholic beverages by the youths who were questioned, the factor of the marriage relationship of the parents and their emotional relationship with their children has no impact upon drinking inclination.

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CSO: 5300

NEED TO SUBSTITUTE OTHER CROPS FOR COCA LEAF STRESSED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 29 Apr 77 p 3

[Text] We cannot fail to observe with concern the complex problem which has arisen out of coca cultivation. Certainly, what up to a little over a decade ago was a specific crop of the countries which range along the Andes (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, in particular) for the purposes of domestic consumption on a minimal scale and for ancient local rites, has in our time become a source of raw material destined to supply an international industry with evil objectives. The original purposes of those countries, which according to some research derived from customs predating the Incas, an unquestioned part of indigenous cultures, are today fearful and deforming instruments of human nature.

Against this background, we can appreciate the efforts being exerted by the governments to eliminate the production sectors of the drug derived from coca, with a severity which perhaps will never be excessive since it is justified.

The concern arising out of this problem increases when one is aware of the tension and the alarm which are making their appearance among farmers who fear that substitution for this kind of crop could bring with it a drop in their income. To find adequate solutions to this problem, it is necessary--and the governments are doing this--to provide definite explanations and clarifications from the viewpoint of the natives themselves who very rarely--almost never--have anything to do with the shady cocaine manufacturers and traffickers.

Although the peasant communities of our countries are engaged in the growing of coca--this is also a truth which should not be forgotten--they have very little to do directly with the producers and sellers of the drug. The most serious problem is outside of our territories and has been generated by the dissatisfaction of the younger generations of the large countries, where economic development has been lamentably accompanied by the dislocation of moral and social standards. Be that as it may, within the Latin American area, it is the United States which is making the greatest effort to wipe out this serious problem. Only in this light can one understand its actions, accompanied by large economic investments, to find a solution to this matter in the shortest possible time and despite major difficulties.

However, although it is necessary to respond to this attitude and to share it by common accord, it is also indispensable to observe that this foreign effort in our countries must take place within the framework of the standards of international relations, based upon mutual respect.

In any event, it is worth emphasizing that studies to rationalize or to make substitutions for the coca crop must be conducted carefully, avoiding the creation of greater problems than those we wish to eradicate.

Therefore, it is natural to assume that the rationalization studies will be supervised and conducted by the states themselves that are interested in the problem, through their specialized organizations which, certainly, are better aware of the idiosyncrasies of our peoples. This, of course, does not mean that our government precludes the collaboration of foreign technicians, including scientists, who can cooperate decisively in the resolution of the problem.

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CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

SUSPENDS SCHEDULED COCA TAX--President Banzer yesterday ordered indefinite suspension of the tax to be levied on farmers who decide to plant coca until an agreement is reached by a commission regarding the amount to be collected. This report was given to the press by Campesino Affairs and Agriculture Minister Alberto Natusch Busch, who had met with the president to discuss the subject. Referring to the commission which is about to be formed, he said that it will be made up of the La Paz and Cochabamba prefects and peasant delegates. After their discussions, a preliminary report on the agreement will be issued. [Text] [La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 77 PY]

CSO: 3010

BRAZIL

JUDGE DEFENDS NEW ANTI-DRUG LAW

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 May 77 p 13

[Interview with Judge Joao de Deus Lacerda Menna Barreto, of the 23d Criminal Jurisdiction of Rio de Janeiro, by Silvia Costa, date and place not given]

[Text] Judge Joao de Deus Lacerda Menna Barreto, of the 23d Criminal Jurisdiction of Rio de Janeiro, has been at the disposal of the Ministry of Justice for a year and a half. During this period he took part in drafting the new Narcotics Law, and is presently working to create a National System for the Prevention, Supervision and Repression of the Traffic and Use of Narcotic Substances, which will complement the application of the new law.

O GLOBO: Do you feel that the increased involvement of minors in drug traffic is a result of the new legislation?

Menna Barreto: I do not think that the use of minors by traffickers in order to evade the serious charge of trafficking is a result of the new law. The involvement of minors in this area is not new, and if their number has increased, it is in direct proportion to the increase in use itself and in drug related crimes. To say that the trafficking by these minors has been one of the effects of the new legislation--which distinguishes the crime of trafficking, giving it a penalty of 3 to 15 years' confinement, from the experimenter, whose penalty has been set at 6 months to 2 years' detention--is to presume too much.

First, because minors have always been used for this purpose, even under the previous law, which punished the trafficker and the casual user without distinction. This form of passing on responsibility has always constituted an artifice and a means used by adult criminals seeking to make repression more difficult. In the second place, this does not exempt the adult from the penalty for trafficking. There is the possibility of being caught "in flagrante," for example, if the arrested minor reveals where the adult criminal stores the drug, which is also characterized as a

continuing criminal act. Even if this does not occur, it will be possible to open an investigation to identify and prosecute the trafficker, even in absentia.

Furthermore, what are the alternatives? Should the law stop penalizing the trafficker more severely, so that, theoretically, he would not use minors for his trafficking? Or should it go on unfairly punishing the experimenter as severely as the destructive trafficker, as was the case before? I believe the law has found a better way, which has been recognized by most of the judges, incidentally, who say they are relieved of the pangs of conscience that resulted from imprisoning young people who were in no way dangerous, because the former law required them to.

O GLOBO: What other shortcomings have been pointed out in the new law?

Menna Barreto: The minor shortcomings, which can be noted even in this initial phase of the law's implementation, have reference to the lack of an infrastructure capable of handling all the legal needs. For example, it has happened that some hearings could not be held in a single day, owing to the non-appearance of the accused, or even the witnesses--generally police--or else for lack of skillful trial procedure. Nonetheless, it is clear that the authorities are gradually becoming more aware and are preparing their agencies for the full implementation of the law, even so far as to stress that there is an explicit disposition (Article No 34) imposing, "on pain of penal and administrative accountability, the observation of the absolute priority of investigation, expertise and forwarding of evidence of any kind, when dealing with drug related trials."

Moreover, this infrastructure is presently being elaborated by the Ministry of Justice--in close cooperation with the Ministries of Health, Education, Social Welfare, Finance and Foreign Affairs--with the creation of a National System for the Prevention, Supervision and Repression of the Traffic and Use of Narcotics, or substances that create physical or psychological dependence. This system will oversee the machinery for coordination and control of the activities and machinery specifically included in the sphere of action of the federal, state and local governments. I believe that the project will be ready by the end of the year.

O GLOBO: What advantages have already been proven?

Menna Barreto: Well, as for the part of the new law that deals with prosecution, it has received the best reports, because today we are exercising the four basic principles of our formal and applied justice: speedy trial, oral proceedings, the physical identity of the judge and the burden of proof; this is owing to the disposition of Law 6368 (the new law), which states that all testimony, both for the prosecution and the defense, must be presented at one hearing.

Another of the more important points, which has also been recognized in the new law, is the determination that in drug related prosecutions there will be absolute secrecy in the police phase. On one hand, this avoids the stigmatization of a youth who is prosecuted by accident, and on the other hand, makes it possible to arrest the trafficker who, under the former law, managed to escape because he was aware of the detention of a suspect connected in one way or another with his traffic ring. A third item is the distinction that is made between the trafficker and the addict.

O GLOBO: Now that Law 6368 has been in force for almost 6 months, is it possible to evaluate the results?

Menna Barreto: Such an evaluation is being made by the Center for Drug Research of Rio de Janeiro (Cepeterj), of which I am president, and which operates within the Estacio de Sa Society for Higher Learning. This research is being done by students of the Faculty of Law. It does not precisely cover the 6 months in which the law has been implemented, but the period between February 1976 and February 1977. The study is in its final phase, and with all the data, we will be able to compare the effects of the application of the two laws.

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CSO: 5300

BRAZIL

AVERAGE AGE OF ADDICTED MINORS REPORTED LOWER

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 May 77 p 13

[Text] The Juvenile Court has revealed that the average age of addicted minors has declined, according to studies by the Service for Supervised Freedom. In 1976 the average age varied from 15 to 16 years. Studies based on the early months of this year indicate that the average age of drug-involved minors has fallen to 13 to 14 years.

Airplanes, lookouts, contacts: there are varied names (in the jargon) and functions (in practice) for the minors who are increasingly involved in drug traffic. When they talk about quitting the action, they are threatened. One has already been killed, and another one--admitted to a hospital for treatment--was threatened, along with his family, if he did not return to distribute the "merchandise."

Drug traffic presently carries the fourth highest penalty. It varies from 3 to 15 years, while the penalty for homicide is from 6 to 20 years, for armed robbery it is 15 to 30 years, and for kidnapping resulting in death it is 20 to 30 years. For this reason, the traffickers have come to take greater precautions to avoid being caught and, more than in any previous period, to use minors who are not legally responsible for their acts in their trafficking, according to information obtained from the organs that deal with the problem.

Judge Joao de Deus Lacerda Menna Barreto took part in drafting the new Narcotics Law (passed on 21 October 1976, and in force since 21 November of that year). Judge Barreto has said that in his opinion the increased involvement of minors in trafficking cannot be considered a result of the present legislation, but of the general increase in the consumption of drugs.

According to the judge, minors have always been involved, and if they are caught, can even lead to the trafficker. In addition, the fact that a minor is being used does not mean that the adult has immunity, because he can be captured or prosecuted in absentia /sic/ when his identity is known, and he also runs the risk of being charged with the corruption of minors.

The Work

Carrying small quantities of marihuana or cocaine, they go up and down the hills looking to sell the "merchandise." Their age varies between 12 and 16 years. Most of them were born on some hill or suburb of the Northern Zone, although there are many youths from the Southern Zone. Their career is usually rapid: they begin as "lookouts" or contacts, and having gained the leader's confidence, they soon become "airplanes." In some cases they start at this level.

The price of this action is at most an appearance in Juvenile Court, or some days in a rehabilitation clinic, if psychological dependence is proven. It certainly guarantees them access to the drugs and also to some of the consumer goods that attract adolescents, be they rich or poor. With time, some of them become proficient enough to become the "brains" of some group, others continue their trafficking, and very few abandon the profession completely. Some of them try, at the risk of their lives.

One Case

"L" was born in 1963 in a Greater Rio suburb, the son of a poor middle aged couple. He started primary school, but left shortly afterward, because he had difficulty keeping up with his peers. He preferred the company of the street children, who according to his mother were friends of thugs and were involved with drugs. At 11 years, "L" began to "smoke pot" and to drink beer: when his parents reprimanded him, he became aggressive, even hitting his mother on many occasions.

The couple sought to have their son committed, but before they could manage it, "L" was arrested and sent to an institution for minors, from which he fled 15 days later. When it was established that he had been using more than marihuana, psychiatric and detoxification treatment had been initiated, which was interrupted with his flight. One of his brothers said that "L" was a marihuana "pusher," besides functioning as a "lookout," and received "pot" and money for his work.

Recaptured, he fled and went home, promising to obey his parents, to study and to keep away from delinquents. The family believed that during the period when he was institutionalized he was remorseful and missed his parents, because he said "it was better at home." Judging by his new behavior, "L" even seemed ready to change his life, and told his former companions that he would no longer perform his "services," because he had to study and his time would be limited.

They did not accept his decision: his companions said that he was going to turn them over to the police. "Things are not going to be this way," one member of the group said, even though "L" swore he was not going to turn anyone in. Three days after this conversation, "L"--who was then 15 years old--was killed with three bullets in his back. His mother has been admitted to a clinic with a nervous breakdown.

Another Case

"A" began to grow marihuana in the garden of his house about 2 years ago. Concerned about their son, who was 14 at the time, his parents sought to have him committed, claiming the use of drugs and alcohol, aggressiveness, truancy and disappearance from home for days at a time. In September the youth was admitted to a clinic for treatment, but when he came out he went back to his previous activities, stealing a gun that his father kept in the house to use against possible thieves, since they lived in an isolated area.

"A" was committed again 2 months later, and is still in the clinic today. His former drug companions have gone to his house and threatened his family, saying that if the parents of the boy--now 15--do not request that he be released, they are going to take action against the parents and then kill the boy. The parents don't know how to react to this: they want their son to remain in the clinic longer, but they run the risk of being killed.

Motives

"In our examination of hundreds of cases that come through here, we have determined that the basic issue is to find out why drugs are suddenly attracting new children," concluded a 1976 report from the Service for Supervised Freedom of the Juvenile Court of Rio de Janeiro (SLA). In answer to this question, the head of the SLA, Professor Carlos Meirelles, drafted a report in which he stated the reasons that lead a child under 15 years old to become addicted, and thus take the first step toward becoming an "airplane."

"The consumer society operates basically through a circular process in which the product must be created and sold so that the profits create an incentive to produce more of the same product, or to replace it with a more attractive one," Professor Meirelles states. "A young person is rediscovering the world; he passionately experiences the novelty of change, and his fascination with the novelty either confuses him or alienates him. In blindly accepting experiences that allow him to enjoy material advantages and, above all, in accepting pseudo-extrasensory experiences, he is only uncritically accepting the imposition of certain forces that act in accordance with the law of supply and demand on the market.

"Yes, because drug traffic is an essentially lucrative activity, which is not governed by moral principles but uniquely by monetary profit, this traffic is eminently modern, and is not to be confused with the amateur and limited attempts of past times. It uses the most persuasive advertising techniques, knowing better than anyone how to create the circle of artificial needs that will motivate the young to consume the most varied types of drugs. Therefore, we can say that the drug consumption phenomenon is eminently social," the professor concludes.

The SLA is making a continuing study to discover the characteristics of the children that appear there, either voluntarily or sent by the courts after trial. Based on these studies, the SLA can compare the development of the drug involvement of the minors and establish, for example, that the group is declining in age. In 1976, the average age of the minors who appeared at the SLA was between 15 and 16 years.

In the first months of this year, it could already be noted that the age varied between 13 and 14 years. It also noted an increase in the consumption of drugs considered serious, such as cocaine and heroin (3 cases in 1976). For the most part, the SLA dealt with minor addicts or experimenters, with a smaller percentage of traffickers. This percentage is increasing daily, however.

The major problem for the young people who spontaneously seek out the SLA, or who are being sent there, is mentioned in the Service's 1976 report. "Even though the drugs habitually used by the minors do not create physical dependency, they have become accustomed to seeing a world that is colored by these substances, and they find the world increasingly unacceptable when they have to give these substances up," the report says.

Difficulties

Arlinda Chanca, a Federal Police narcotics agent, explains that with the new legislation, police work has concentrated more on seeking out the traffickers, although the latter are now being more careful to avoid being caught "in flagrante," and are using more middlemen, generally minors, in their traffic. "Police action is concentrated at the top of the drug operations, which is precisely the hardest point to get at, because they also have a security system set up to defend it," he said.

"So the minor who works as a 'lookout' is very important. Sometimes the actual leader of a traffic ring never sees the 'merchandise,' as he only finances the operation. It is very difficult to reach one of these individuals. We are not interested in seizing the addict, because he is only the consumer. What is important is that there be no more 'merchandise' for him to consume," the agent said.

Moacyr Hosken de Novaes, the state narcotics delegate, is of the same opinion. For him, traffickers are presently tending to perfect their methods of operation and personal security, "to make police work harder." Novaes says that the number of minors involved is increasing, and warns that if the trafficker is proved to have used minors to distribute the drugs or for his security, he can come under Law 2252, of July 1954 ("corruption of minors").

6362
CSO: 5300

CHILE

BRIEFS

WORKERS ARRESTED FOR TRAFFICKING--La Calera. Yesterday, Investigative Personnel of this city arrested three Vina del Mar workers who were carrying four sacks of marihuana seed. They were charged with illegal trafficking in 48 kilos of marihuana. The men were identified as Jorge Lazcano Fuentes, age 18, alias "El Choche"; Fernando Estay Estay, age 17, alias "Don Fela"; and Francisco Campino Vergara, 17, alias "El Panchullo." They were arrested at the intersection of Carrera and Balmaceda Streets in the heart of La Calera. The traffickers said that they had bought the "grass" at a farm in the locality of Nogales to sell later in the barrio of Forestal and the uplands of Vina del Mar. Police quarters reported that this district recently has become a permanent supply center for this drug. This has led to strict control over plantations and the suspicious "characters" who frequent the area. The three men were turned over to the 1st Court of La Calera. [Text] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 May 77 p 26] 8143

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

'BANNED FOR LIFE' FROM LEGAL SYSTEM JOBS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 May 77 pp 1-A, 10-A, 11-A

/Text/ From the Legal Black Book published by the Attorney General's Office and which we outline in this edition, we have taken the following statistics of those who are prevented for life from occupying posts within the legal system. The figures speak for themselves of the massive human corruption within that sector:

Some 316 judges, 12 magistrates from the high court as well as the lower courts, 170 practicing attorneys, 146 court clerks, 67 court reporters and appointments clerks, 13 police inspectors, 6 mayors, 1 consul, 9 auditors, 10 cashiers from administrative agencies, 10 prison directors and 7 prison guards.

As for the distaff side, the Black Book includes 34 women who will never be able to administer justice in the country.

The following is a black list containing the names of those citizens who will be unable to hold posts within the nation's judicial system because they have been sanctioned. We have taken the names from the first volume of the Book published by the Colombian Attorney General's Office.

Jimmy Abadia Asprilla, court clerk; Hermilson Abaunza Rivera, criminal judge; Jacob Abozaglo Manzano, Ecominas employee; Adan Acero Rivera, criminal court judge; Heli Acevedo Bermudez, police inspector; Hernando Acevedo Sanguino, criminal court judge; Alberto Acosta Bolivar, comptroller secretary general; Heraclio Acosta Acosta, mayor; Luis Angel Acosta Acosta, civil and criminal case judge; Jesus Antonio Acosta Ruiz, court clerk; Luis Romulo Achurry Valderrama, court clerk; Ismael Enrique Agredo Vivas, ICCE employee.

Jose Rodrigo Agudelo Rodriguez, court reporter; Hernando Aguilar Rodas, judge; Hector Aguirre Cardona, tax auditor; Celso Alarcon Ramirez, judge; Alfredo Alcala Martinez, Adimpuestos cashier; Miguel Alcaraz Gomez, court clerk; Alvaro Aldana, Government Secretary Office employee; Carlos Aldana Debia, attorney; Gustavo Almanza Lombo, magistrate; Hernando Alvarado Garnica, assistant auditor; Hipolito Alvarez, jail guard; Hector Alvarez Herrera, appointments clerk.

Jorge Alvarez Higuera, criminal court judge; Carlos Alvarez Leon, intendant; Pedro Alvarez Pena, judge; Alberto Alvarez Zapata, assistant prison director; Tomas Amariz Perez, judge; Jose David Andrade Guzman, court clerk; Hugo Andrade Pava, judge; Leopoldo Angulo Garcia, manager; Nelson Angulo Mora, appointments clerk; Rafael Angulo Silva, police inspector; Gabriel Arango Palacio, judge; Guillermo Arango Piedrahita, judge; Gonzalo Arango Quijano, appointments clerk; Augusto Araque Rodriguez, judge.

Hernando Araujo, court clerk; Alfonso Arbelaez Madrid, magistrate; Luis Jaime Arboleda de Angulo, judge; Augusto Arciniegas Perez, court clerk; Luis Ardila Quitian, court reporter; Guillermo Arenas Marulanda, court clerk; Eutorgio Arevalo, registrar; Miguel Arias Perez, judge; Samuel Aristizabal Builes, appointments clerk; Francisco Aristizabal Velez, judge; Gabriel Aristizabal Velez, court clerk; Jaime Ariza Rendon, judge; Neftali Arroyabe Zuluaga, judge; Joaquin Arroyo Florez, appointments clerk.

Hernando Arrubia Ceballos, judge; Miguel Astorquiza Ordonez, judge; Orlando Avendano Candelario, judge; Martha Patricia Avila de Penuela, court typist; Marco Azos Restrepo, judge; Alvaro Azuero Bustillo, court clerk.

Donaldo Badel, prosecutor; Marlene Zoraida Balcazar, tax collector; Luis Enrique Baquero Quevedo, police inspector; Luis Antonio Barba Fontalvo, judge; Roberto Barcenaz Gonzalez, judge; Julio Barney Navarro, judge; Nohema Baron de Roa, assistant prosecutor; Bernardino Barreiro Quintero, Idema employee; Humberto Barrera Dominguez, magistrate; Martha Barrera Panigua, judge; Luis Humberto Barrero, judge; Eduardo Barreto, Universidad Nacional worker; Jose Agustin Barreto Barrero, police inspector; Jaime Barros Bolivar, Inem doctor; Aniano Bautista Rojas, judge.

Pedro Bayona Gonzalez, municipal employee; Pedro Bayona Zarate, judge; Jesus Bazante Rivera, judge; Jairo Becerra Tomas, court reporter; Leopoldo Becerra Becerra, judge; Jose Becerra Gonzalez, security guard; Luis Bedoya Bedoya, court employee; Luis Maria Bejarano, municipal employee; Manuel Beleno Mora, judge; Hector Beltran Montero, judge; Alfonso Bello Gaitan, DATT chief; Oscar Bermudez Montoya, court clerk; Artemo Bermudez Rios, court official.

Maria Betancur Bolivar, mayor; Nelson Betancur Giraldo, professor; Oliverio Betancur Obando, inspector; Paulino Blanco, municipal employee; Julio Blanco Villarreal, judge; Amrira Bloom Pupo, court reporter; Rigoberto Bogallo Agamez, judge; Fabiola Bohorquez de Botero, judge; Victor Manuel Bohorquez Orduz, judge; Jose Nayib Bonilla, secretary in the Attorney General's Office; Ricardo Bonilla Aguilar, judge; Ancizar Bonilla Diaz, judge; David Bonilla Suarez, judge.

Nestor Borda Quintero, judge; Lisimaco Borja Quinto, municipal employee; Leomar Borrero, court clerk; Alberto Botero Restrepo, municipal employee; Luis Alberto Bravo, magistrate; Pedro Pablo Briceno Anzola, judge; Guido Brum Brum, judge; Nestor Brum Ruiz, judge; Reinaldo Bueno Diaz, judge; Edilberto Buitrago Bohorquez, judge; Jorge Alberto Buitrago Suarez, tax director; Orlando Burgos Garcia, judge.

Victor Caballero Bastidas, court clerk; Perfecto Caballero Villazon, consul; Luis Enrique Cabezas Montenegro, attorney; Ana Josefa Cabra Visbal, attorney; Joaquin Cabrera Lopez, municipal employee; Juan Agustin Caceres, judge; Jesus Caicedo Leudo, tax administrator; Jose Caicedo Restrepo, judge; Hernando Cajiao Ortiz, auditor; Miguel Caldas Luna, judge; Israel Calderon, appraiser; Manuel del Cristo Calderon Barrios, analyst; Hector Isauro Calvo Baron, judge; Hernando Camacho Guerrero, municipal employee.

Jonny Campeell, maritime terminal worker; Hector Campuzano Mora, judge; Luis Canarete Manga, judge; Carlos Fidel Cardenas Correa, judge; Juan de Dios Cardona Gomez, prosecutor; Augusto Caro Rojas, court reporter; Rodolfo Carvajal Florez, municipal employee; Orlando Carrascal Claro, inspector; Jesus Antonio Carrillo, prosecutor; Jose Arturo Carrillo, court clerk; Pedro Carrillo Sanchez, court clerk.

Josue Castaneda Barreto, judge; Efrain Castano Aranzazu, clerk, magistrate's office; Rosa Maria Castelblanco de Arce, court clerk; Ilda Castillo Rengifo, appointments clerk; Jesus Maria Castrillon Molina, mayor; Rodrigo Castrillon Restrepo, judge; Azdrubal Castro Grajales, assistant prosecutor; Jose Fernando Castro Gutierrez, jail director; Luis Arturo Castro Millan, court clerk; Omar Castro Santacruz, ICBF assistant; Pedro Castro Serrano, inspector; Juan Castro Castro, council secretary; Saul Castro Zuluaga, office clerk; Haidee de Ceballos Ruiz, delegate.

Miguel Antonio Celin Gonzalez, cashier; Helio Celis Guarin, judge; Mario Cespedes Roncancio, court clerk; Miguel Antonio Claros Perdomo, judge; Jose Rafael Colmenares Blanco, transportation secretary; Julian Collazos Munoz, judge; Argelio Combita Fuentes, judge; Floriselda Conrado Cagua, secretary; Guillermo Contreras Gacharna, judge; Manuel Coquies, judge; Emiliano Cordoba Chavez, clerk, magistrate's office; Gustavo Cordoba Franco, judge; Manuel Antonio Cordoba Mena, judge.

Antonio Jose Cortes, court clerk; Luis Carlos Corrales Ceballos, attorney; Anibal Correa Abadia, judge; Edgar Correa Suarez, court reporter; Rosalba Correa Turizo, cashier; Otoniel Corredor Rodriguez, court clerk; Jose Luis Cossio Villegas, judge; Fernando Cruz Moreno, appointments clerk; Alvaro Cuellar Gomez, judge; Felipe Cuello Pimiento, police inspector; Jorge Chavez Cajiao, judge.

Ricardo D'Alleman Escobar, judge; Dario D'Alleman Escobar, judge; Alberto Davila, court clerk; Conrado Davila Montoya, court clerk; Alfonso Daza Fuentes, judge; Luis Armando D'Avila, judge; Alfonso de la Cruz Barrios, maritime worker; Diogenes de la Spriella, jail director; Juan de la Hoz, court secretary; Conrado de la Pava, jail director; Hernan de la Pava, appointments clerk; Juan de Leon Ospino, municipal employee; Joaquin de Vargas Ruiz, court clerk; Constantino del Rio Torres, judge.

Narciso del Rio Uribe, appointments clerk; Rafael del Valle Espinosa, office clerk; Julio Alberto del Valle Vinas, court clerk; Hernando Delgado Campos, judge; Luis Alfonso Delgado Giron, government auditor, Jaime

Alberto Delgado Ramirez, judge; Leopoldo Delgado Velasco, judge; Ernesto Diaz Munoz, division chief; Javier Antonio Diaz Ospina, judge; Javier Diaz Ospina, Judge; Alejandro Diaz Pinto, court clerk; Jesus Maria Diaz Reyes, court clerk; Lucila Diaz de Rodriguez, school director; Benjamin Diaz Zambrano, judge; Guillermo Jose Donado Manga, judge; Celso Dorado Lozada, auditor.

Leopoldo Duarte Gonzalez, court clerk; Luis Armando Dumes Hernandez, judge; Carlos Vicente Duran Almeida, chief clerk; Rafael Duran Noriega, judge; Victor Dussan Cerquera, court clerk; Noel Dussan Gordillo, court clerk.

Gustavo Adolfo Echavarria Velez, judge; Rodolfo Echeverry Holguin, judge; Gildardo Echeverri Restrepo, judge; Anibal Echeverri Sanchez, judge; Francisco Echeverri Torrente, magistrate; Dagoberto Erazo Bravo, guard; Gustavo Escalante Sanchez, judge; Doris Escallon, judge; Fernando Escobar Escobar, judge; Francisco Escobar Melo, court clerk; Hector Gustavo Eslava Ayala, attorney; Jorge Espejo Junco, court clerk; Jorge Evaristo Espitia Monroy, court clerk.

Antonio Fajardo Bernier, prosecutor; Enrique Adel Fajardo Gutierrez, judge; Hugo Fandino Ulloa, judge; Mariano de J. Farfan Malaber, judge; Teodolindo Feijoo Arce, court clerk; Milciades Fernandez Barranco, judge; Luis Segundo Fernandez Gonzalez, judge; Tomas Fernandez Mejia, court clerk; Prospero Ferrer Ibanez, magistrate; Gustavo Figueroa Martinez, judge; Octaviano Fino Castaneda, judge; Luis Mario Florez Casas, judge; Orlando Florez Londono, judge; Nelson Florez Ramirez, court reporter; Julio Florez Suaza, jail director; Daniel Fonseca Fonseca, judge; Hernando Fonseca Infante, secretary; Santiago Santander Fontalvo Ferreira, judge; Lisandro Fontalvo Fontalvo, court clerk; Francia Forero de Calvo, court clerk.

Pedro Galvan Oviedo, judge; Pedro de Jesus Galvis Garzon, judge; Pedro Antonio Galvis Hernandez, judge; Guillermo Galvis Trillos, judge; Leon Gallego Cardenas, Unidad Operativa director at Idema; Guillermo Gallego Giron, judge; Luis Eduardo Gallego Henao, prosecutor; Salomon Garay Valderrama, court clerk; Alvaro Garces Bejarano, prosecutor; Luis Alberto Garcia, employee; Pablo Antonio Garcia, motorcyclist; Virginia Garcia Diaz, judge; Jaime Garcia Escobar, manager, Valle Publishing Company; Carlos Alberto Garcia Galvis, treasurer.

Gerardo Garcia Molina, court clerk; Uriel Garcia Restrepo, court clerk; Jose Martin Garcia Rojas, court clerk; Miguel Alfonso Garcia Villar, government auditor; Jose Benigno Garzon, judge; Priscilla Garzon de Chavarro, judge; German Gaviria Gomez, judge; Augusto Gaviria Perez, magistrate; Francisco Gustavo Gaviria Velasquez, court clerk; Jaime Heli Giraldo Giraldo, judge; Manuel Giraldo Ibanez, court clerk; Luis Evelio Giraldo Ocampo, secretary, inspector's office.

Jairo Giraldo Montoya, chief clerk; Arcio Goenaga Leon, maritime terminal personnel chief; Hugo Gomez Angel, attorney; Marco Antonio Gomez Castaneda, Customs sergeant; Rodrigo Gomez Gomez, appointments clerk; Dario Gomez

Gutierrez, auditor; Hector Gomez Ruiz, judge; Maria Teresa Gomez Sarmiento, judge; Victor Julio Gomez Velasquez, judge; Teofilo Gomez Vertel, judge; Juan Bautista Gonzalez, chief clerk; Humberto Gonzalez Giraldo, section chief; Jorge Enrique Gonzalez Jaramillo, attorney.

Alfonso Gonzalez Maestre, judge; Omar Gonzalez Maestre, Public Works inspector; Victor Gonzalez Masmela, delegate; Ceferino Gonzalez Montenegro, collector; Gustavo Gonzalez Rey, judge; Manuel Alberto Granados, appointments clerk; Gladys Eugenia de Granados, judge; Maximo Hermelo Grande Collazos, court clerk; Cesar Grisales Blanco, judge; Hector Guarin Gomez, chief, personnel office, EDIS; Argemiro Guerrero, police inspector; Miguel A. Guerrero Hurtado, judge.

Miguel Guerrero Hurtado, judge; Angel Emilio Guevara, file clerk; Carlos Gutierrez, jail director; Felix Amiro Gutierrez, court clerk; Fernando Gutierrez Castro, court typist; Mario Gutierrez Garcia, magistrate; Jairo Rutilio Gutierrez Rey, professor; Gloria Helena Guzman Guevara, government retailer; Fernando Guzman Pinto, prosecuting attorney; Jesus Guzman Prada, associate justice.

Alfonso Habeych Barreto, judge; Benjamin Henao Gutierrez, attorney in fact; Hector Henao Ramirez, captain (Ret); Rafael Enriquez del Prado, judge; Hector Julio Heredia, Customs corporal; Francisco Hernandez, judge; Hernando de Jesus Hernandez Agudelo, court reporter; Eliecer Hernandez Delgado, court clerk; Mario Hernandez Jimenez, judge; Hugo Hernandez Ortiz, section chief, Labor Ministry; Benito Hernandez Rincon, municipal attorney in fact; Antonio Luis Hernandez Serrano, judge.

Euripides Herrera, court clerk; Wilson Herrera Anzoategui, magistrate; Julio Enrique Herrera Daza, court clerk; Alvaro Herrera Herrera, judge; Alvaro Holguin Barona, chief clerk; Jesus Maria Hortua Molano, court clerk; Jose Israel Hoyos Jimenez, court clerk; Arnulfo Hoyos Ospina, chief clerk; Jose Hoyos Parra, judge; Efren Dario Hoyos Villegas, secretary; Efren Hurtado Perea, judge; Jose Orlando Hurtado Puerta, court reporter; Consuelo Hurtado de Barona, judge.

Lino Ibanez Diaz, secretary; Lesvia Ibanez Paternina, office clerk; Carlos Luis Ibarra Villamizar, judge; Carlos Ibarra Villamizar, judge; Rafael Iregui Borda, assistant, Comptrollers Office; Julio Cesar Isaza Herrera, auditor, Comptrollers Office; Luis Byron Jaramillo Toro, judge; Oscar Jimenez, professor; Fernando Jimenez Vargas, jail director.

Alfonso Kingler, judge; Cesar Kiyhan Victoria, warehouseman.

Luis Alfonso Ladino, judge; Luis Maria Laguado Rico, judge; Ramiro Lamilla Lamilla, court clerk; Jose Antonio Landazabal, court clerk; Francisco Lara Barbosa, judge; Benjamin Larrangana Arciniegas, jail director; Julio Lasprilla, DATT employee; Segundo Noe Leal Fernandez, judge; Marino Lemus Lopez, judge; Guillermo Leon Leon, judge; Luis Francisco Leon Saravia, judge; Fanny Barragan de Leyva, attorney; Leonidas Leyva Fajardo, chief clerk.

Felipe Alirio Lesmes Leguizamon, professor; Hector Fabio Libreros Botero, court clerk; Alfonso Linares Matiz, workman; Nina Esther Linan Benavides, disbursing officer; Jose Alejandro Lizarazo Figueroa, judge; Arturo Lizarraide Gonzalez, regional prosecutor; German Loaiza Duque, typist, Tax Office; Guillermo de Jesus Londono Londono, municipal attorney in fact; Francisco Ivan Lopez, secretary; Alberto Lopez Arcila, customs administrator; Domingo Lopez Blanco, court clerk; Alberto Lopez Diaz, judge.

Abelardo Lopez Florez, Finance /Ministry/ inspector; Juan Bautista Lopez Hernandez, registrar; Luis Eduardo Lopez Lopez, judge; Mario Lopez Lopez, medical jurisprudence expert; Bernelis Lopez M., police inspector; Alipio Lopez Nino, guard; Temilda Lopez Ramirez, court clerk; Maria Victoria Lopez Ruiz, DATT employee; Fernando Lopez Salazar, manager, Welfare Office; Luis Alberto Lopez T., secretary; Feliciano Lozada Quiroga, judge; Jairo Enrique Lozano Arias, court reporter; Campo Elias Luque, secretary, Comptrollers Office.

Mario Madrid Gomez, secretary; Josue Madrigal Gomez, secretary; Olga de Carvajal Malaver, judge; Antonio Maria Maldonado Castellanos, judge; Anibal Marco Cifuentes, treasurer; Santiago Manchola, judge; Jorge Alberto Manrique Melendez, social worker; Miguel Antonio Mantilla Valdivieso, mayor; Dario Marin Amaya, guard; Antonio Marquez Cuentas, teller; Jose Tomas Marquez M., judge; Julio Cesar Martinez, jail security chief; Miguel Angel Martinez, process server; Naul Martinez, judge; Aurelio Martinez Apraez, judge.

Jorge Isais Martinez Caceres, judge; Marcos Antonio Martinez Contento, attorney in fact; Jaime Martinez Duque, judge; Antonio Jose Martinez Magana, assistant; Saulo Martinez Martinez, judge; Jose Eustasio Martinez Paez, rector; Alejandro Matta Valens, notary; Oliverio Mateus Porras, attorney in fact; Narciso Matus Torres, commissioner; Buenaventura Mazuera Gonzalez, court clerk; Guillermo Medina Meza, court clerk; Roberto Meisel Lanner, general services assistant.

Heriberto Mejia, judge; Luz Amparo Mejia Arce, police inspector; Luz Beatriz Mejia de Gomez, Public Works draftswoman; Rafael Angel Mejia Lopez, judge; Jaime Mejias Mejia, inspector; Julio Humberto Melendez Boada, judge; Guillermo Melendez Ramirez, prosecutor; Antonio Jose Melendez Valero, judge; Luis Arturo Melo Diaz, judge; Rafael Mendez Buendia, judge; Tirso Mendez Herrera, professor; Rubiela Maria Mendez Mendez, judge; Luis Orlando Mendez Ramirez, court clerk.

Armando Mendiotta Gaitan, judge; Cesar A. Mendoza Rubio, secretary; Maria Celina Meneses Cordero, judge; Rodrigo Mera Agredo, chief, Tax Office; Jorge Ivan Merino Restrepo, judge; Libardo Meza Rincon, judge; Francisco Millan Rada, court reporter; German Molano Valencia, court reporter; Wladimir Molina Canas, appointments clerk; Marco Tulio Molina Jaramillo, jail director; Gabriel Molina Moreno, Inspector's Office secretary; Hector Molina Ocampo, court assistant.

German Gustavo Monroy Useche, Public Works official; Jaime Monsalve Munoz, judge; Ariel Montes Soto, court clerk; Jesus Adan Montoya Alvarez, judge; Luis Montoya Curevo, judge; Saulo Montoya Montoya, court clerk; Fernan Montoya Ortiz, judge; Dario Montoya Upegui, court clerk; Antonio Monzon Mora, judge; Hader Mora Ospina, judge; Arismendi Mora Perdomo, attorney in fact; Luis A. Mora Valero, judge; Joaquin Morales Cano, court worker; Jesus Morales Cardona, secretary, Police Inspector's Office; Flavia Morales Rey, office worker; Hildebrando Morato Arango, judge.

Pedro Moreno Barrientos, customs disbursing chief; Raul Moreno Herrera, judge; Jose Miguel Moreno Leon, judge; Amparo Moreno Osorio, assistant auditor; Jorge Alberto Moreno Vargas, Tax Office worker; Amilcar Mosquera Delgado, rector; Esteban Mosquera Donado, assistant; Humberto Motoa de la Cruz, court clerk; Julio Enrique Motta, judge; Alvaro Augusto Moyano Ceron, IDEMA warehouseman; Jose Mozo Acosta, Tax Office worker; Alfredo Munevar C., court clerk; Astrid Helena Munoz Correa, judge; Marino Munoz Londono, judge.

Edgar Munoz Molano, judge; Ivan Muriel Ramirez, court clerk; Everardo Murillo Galvis, chief clerk; Reynaldo Murillo Gomez, appointments clerk.

Griselino Najar Torres, court clerk; Jorge Narino Casilimas, labor inspector; Luciano Navarro Nevado, judge; Eduardo Navarro Rocha, court clerk, Hugo Navia Salamanca, judge; Luz Marina Neira Quintero, secretary; Jairo Nevado Posada, chief clerk; Henry Nieto Navia, judge; Diego Nieto Plazas, court reporter; Humberto Nino Nunez, secretary; Carlos Henry Novoa Moyano, judge; Hector Agustin Novoa Rojas, tax administrator.

Pedro Ochoa Torres, police inspector; Gilberto Ochoa Vidal, attorney in fact; Hernando Alfonso Olaya Martin, secretary; Enrique Olaya Valencia, court clerk; Mario Gilberto Ordenez Valverde, appointments clerk; Gustavo Ordenez Vasquez, judge; Jose Roberto Orozco Diosa, chief clerk; Alfonso Oroztegui Santander, appointments clerk; Andres Rafael Ortega Acosta, office worker; Diogenes Isaac Ortega Benitez, customs official; Jaime Ortega Ochoa, court reporter; Saxuel A. Ortega Quintero, secretary.

Gustavo Ortiz Ortiz, secretary; Marco Antonio Ortiz Pabon, DATT agent; Arnulfo Osorio, attorney in fact; Hugo Osorio Idarraga, inspector; Lucas Osorio Quintero, secretary; Mercedes Osorio Sierra, inspector; Pedro Santiago Ospina Colonia, judge; Diego Ospina Ospina, judge; Orlando Ospina Restrepo, judge; Ubaldo Ospina Tamayo, tax collector; Pedro Maria Ostos Melo, judge.

Pedro Miguel Padilla Bravo, judge; Eduardo Paez Velasquez, section chief, INCOMEX; Hermes Palacio, customs administrator; Jose Hermel Palacio Vargas, government retailer; Luis Faustino Palomino Torres, judge; Pedro Jose Palomino Torres, judge; Roberto Panigua Toro, judge; David Pardo Alvarez, Finance Ministry official; Juvenal Paredes Chavez, judge; Bernardo Paredes Otero, judge; Jose Amador Parra Calderon, judge; Jose Arturo Parra Cardenas, municipal attorney in fact; Jose Armando Parra Ocampo, Tax Office disbursing; Bladimiro Pascuales Borre, judge.

Alfredo Paternina Vergara, judge; Julian Patino Orozco, police inspector; Diego Patino Velez, court reporter; Jaime Pavajeau Bermudez, labor inspection chief; Juan Carlos Payares Gonzalez, judge; Jesus Paz Mejia, judge; Piedad Socorro Munoz de Paz, Tax Collections Office cashier; Mario Paz Saa, court clerk; Ciro Enrique Pedraza, judge; Jaik Fanor Peinado, judge; Luis Carlos Pena Rodriguez, judge; Juan de Jesus Pedraza Rodriguez, court clerk; Hernando Perdomo Pava, judge; Armando Perez Acevedo, auditor; Roberto Emilio Perez Castano, judge; Hector Perez Chamorro, judge; Rafael Perez Mejia, judge; Luis Carlos Perez Ortiz, court clerk; Edgar Perez Rodriguez, judge; Rogelio Perez Rosado, court clerk; Luis Antonio Plazas Soler, judge; Luis Leonardo Prieto Beltran, police inspector; Julio Prieto Reyes, jail director; Victor Manuel Puerta Pinilla, court worker; Gloria Puerto Posada, physical education professor; Evelio Pulido, municipal attorney in fact; Pedro Antonio Pulido Castelblanco, court clerk.

Alejandro Quijano, court clerk; Jorge Quijano Bustamante, judge; Fabio Quiceno Gomes, treasurer; Nel O. Quintero, court clerk; Henry Quintero Vargas, attorney in fact; David Quiroz Loaiza, guard.

Fantina Victoria Rada, inspector, attorney general's office; Efrain Ramirez court worker; Leonel Ramires Alvarez, jail director; Beatriz Ramirez Chaux, judge; Rafael E. Ramirez Garcia, judge; Rafael Ramirez Huerto, judge; Transito Ramos Albornoz, judge; Jose Ramon Reina Jimenez, court clerk; Antonio Reina Padua, chief clerk; Leon Alberto Rendon Velez, doctor; Lilia Rengifo Trujillo, judge; Javier Restrepo Abondano, judge; Alvaro Restrepo Gonzalez, tax collector; Alonso Restrepo Suarez, judge.

Betzadeon Rey Arias, judge; Heli Rey Morales, court clerk; Jose R. Rey Pinzon, court clerk; Rafael Reyes Afanador, teller; Norberto Reyes Amaya, court clerk; Rodrigo Reyes Ocampo, criminal court judge; Enrique Reyes Perdomo, doctor; Carlos A. Reyes Rodriguez, judge; Jorge Maria Reyes Vargas, assessor; Henry Riascos Torijano, judge; Gabriel Ribon Rangel, municipal attorney in fact; Jose Ricaurte Calderon, mayor; Luis Dario Rico Ramos, judge; Miguel Rico Suarez, court worker; Gabriel Rincon Alvarez, judge; Hernando Rincon Gomez, court clerk; Alejandro Rincon Grazziani, judge; Alejandro Rincon Osorio, court assistant; Rafael Rios Perez, guard; Gonzalo Norberto Rivera Beltran, court clerk.

Ismale Rivera Cardona, chief clerk; Rodrigo Gonzalez Rivera, court reporter; Luis Rivera Pareja, court clerk; Hector Rivera Quintero, Tax Office disbursing chief; Alfonso Rivera Ruiz, judge; Jorge Eduardo Rivera Santos, court clerk; Misael Roa Fonseca, jail guard; Jose Ignacio Roa Mendez, policeman; Jose Anibal Robles Alvarado, judge; Jorge Rocha Mahecha, government inspector; Humberto Rodriguez Acevedo, judge; Julio Cesar Rodriguez Correa, judge; Gamaliel Rodriguez Echavarria, judge; Guillermo Rodriguez Guevara, warehouseman; Rafael Rodriguez Llevano, judge; Maria Raquel Rodriguez Martinez, court clerk.

Jose Aristides Rodriguez Ochoa, judge; Jorge Eduardo Rodriguez Pachon, office worker; Luis Eduardo Rodriguez Pineros, judge; Elias Antonio

Rodriguez R., judge; Luis Jesus Rodriguez Rodriguez, judge; Jose Vicente Rodriguez Rativa, Judge; Felix Enrique Rodriguez Ruiz, judge; Arturo Rodriguez Villamizar, judge; Humberto Rojas Betancourt, judge; Carlos Rojas Chaparro, inspector; Marco Eduardo Rojas Lozano, secretary; Delfin Rojas Jaramillo, appointments clerk; Julio Vicente Rojas Poveda, judge.

Alfonso Rojas Pinto, secretary; Ciro Roberto Rojas Sanchez, judge; Marco Tulio Roldan Arango, court clerk; Jaime Roldan Colmenares, court clerk; Jaime Romero Camargo, judge; Jaime Romero Molina, judge; Rafael Romero Mora, court clerk; Eduardo Romero Sabogal, judge; Manuel H. Rosales, judge; Genaro Rubio Cortes, court clerk; Gustavo Rueda Buitrago, appointments clerk; Edgar E. Rueda Potes, judge; Eduardo Ruiz Garcia, teller; Hernando Ruiz Murcia, judge.

Juan de Dios Saavedra Rueda, judge; Jose del Carmen Saenz Camargo, collector; Jose Segundo Saenz Salas, court clerk; Libardo Saenz Rueda, judge; Hector Salas Ibarra, judge; Augusto Salazar Duque, office worker; Eduardo Saldana Mahecha, secretary; Leonora Saldarriaga, judge; Luis Alfredo Sanchez Coca, judge; Alonso Sanchez Collazos, judge; Arturo Sanchez Correa, judge; Jairo Sanchez Diaz, auditor; Rafael Sanchez Giraldo, judge; Herman Virgilio Sanchez Herrera, collector; Calixto Sanchez Navarro, judge; Francisco Sanchez Palma, court clerk; Rafael Sanchez Perdomo, cashier.

Lilian Arbey Sanchez Rios, court reporter; Armando Sanchez Saavedra, secretary; Jacob de Jesus Sanchez Sanchez, judge; Jaime Humberto Sanchez Florez, judge; Mario Sarmiento Meneses, labor chief; Jairo Sarmiento Roza, judge; Jaime Hernando Saszoque Sanabria, office worker; Juan Jose Sepulveda Parra, judge; Luis Eduardo Serge Avila, chief, administrative services; German Serna Botero, secretary.

Marleyn Serrano de Ramirez, judge; Luz Marina Serrano de Tapiero, cashier, Tax Collector's Office; Gerardo Sierra Londono, judge; Guillermo Leon Sierra Rios, court reporter; Libardo Sierra Rodas, judge; Ernesto Sierra Vega, assistant; Nidia del Carmen Silva, judge; Luis German Silva Correa, judge; Juan Manuel Silva Nigrins, judge; Julio Silva Torres, judge; Manuel Jose Solanilla Nieto, prosecutor; Luis Antonio Soler Rincon, court clerk; Eduardo Sotelo Trujillo, court reporter; Alberto Soto Gomez, judge; Dario Soto Hernandez, mayor; Luz Helena Suarez, court reporter; Marco Fidel Suarez Avial, court clerk; Alvaro Suarez Bitrago, judge; Carlos Suarez Fajardo, mayor; Pedro Cristo Suarez Ruiz, judge.

Marco Tulio Tavares Villa, judge; Zamorano Edic Tabares, office worker; Augusto Tapias Lopez, court clerk; Zoila Tarazona de Buitrago, collector; Luis Alberto Tellez Guzman, judge; Hernan Torrecilla Berrio, general accountant; Orlando Torrecilla Reina, Acomunal backer; Limberg Toro Cabrales, section chief; Hernando Toro Rios, court clerk; Luis A. Torrado Arenas, judge; Jimeno Torres Barrera, judge; Diomedes Torres Cabezas, judicial office clerk; Alvaro Torres Cardenas, court clerk.

Julio Hernan Torres Fernandez, court reporter; Bernardo Torres Galvis, judge; Hemel Torres Quejada, judge; Julio Enrique Torres Rueda, judge; Antonio Tovar Diaz, judge; Pablo Jose Tovar Jimenez, judge; Bernarda Triana Vergel, judge; Dario Trujilli Escobar, judge; Hernando Trujillo Gomez, judge; Manuel Salvador Trujillo T., attorney in fact.

Rafael Ulloa Camacho, jail director; Luis Gerardo Ulloa Duenas, appointments clerk; Jorge David Urena, court clerk; Jose Tomas Uribe Patino, customs administrator; Anselmo Urzola Acosta, judge; Julio Enrique Ursula Escudero, secretary; Ignacio Antonio Uruena Montealegre, judge.

Jose Argemiro Vacca Varela, municipal attorney in fact; Jose Antonio Valderrama Lopez, court clerk; Javier Valencia Correa, court clerk; Diero Jose Valencia Hidalgo, judge; Manuel Valencia Robledo, court reporter; Joaquin Eparquio Vallejo Lions, office clerk; Joaquin Emilio Vallejo Rojas, judge; Edgar Vargas A., court clerk; Hernan Vargas Beltran, Ministry of Labor services chief; Hector Augusto Vargas Cardenas, court reporter; Luis Enrique Vargas Munoz, court clerk; Luis Enrique Vargas Nunez, court clerk; Gabriel Vasquez, attorney in fact.

Julian Vasquez Calderon, judge; Fabio Vasquez Hincapie, cashier; Ismael Vasquez Jacome, judicial office clerk; Gabriel Vasquez R., attorney in fact. Jose Noe Vasquez Roza, DATT employee; Hector Bega Cardona, section chief; Rafael Velandia Gomez, prosecutor; Mario Velasco Ch., judge; Americo Velasco Uribe, court clerk; Luis Velasquez Cano, judge; Oliverio Velasquez Meza, judge; Fabio Velasquez Parra, court clerk; Simon Ascanio Velez Jimenez, appointments clerk; John Velez Uribe, deputy director, Corporacion Autonoma del Quindio; Alfonso Vera Novoa, Comptroller's Office auditor; Heriberto Vergara Molano, judge; Josefa Vergara de Pinto, accountant; Alvaro Vergel de la Ossa, judge.

Edmundo Vilar Rey, judge; Angel Villarreal Guerrero, guard; Roberto Villegas Rodriguez, customs deputy administrator; Jose Luis Vivero Herrera, court clerk; Enrique Alfonso Vives Pascua, judge; Jonny Fabio Wills Tobon, attorney.

Rafael Antonio Yanez Parada, judge; Ramon Yepes Dias, mayor; Saxuel Zambrano Useche, office clerk.

Mario de Jesus Zapata, guard; Edmundo Zapata Salazar, judicial assistant; Edgar Zarate Pulido, judge.

Attorneys

Following is the list of attorneys that were sanctioned by the Disciplinary Tribunal with respect to the practice of law:

Silvio Agredo Erazo, Carlos Emilio Aldana Devia, Camilo Aluma Dominguez, Pedro Luiz Alvarez Ocampo, Mario Alzate Amaya, Bartolome Amaya Monroy, Pedro Nel Arbelaez Laserna, Marco Arenas Cuesta, Hugo Ayala Torres,

Leonidas Baracaldo Correa, Pedro Pablo Barreiro Cuenca, Euclides Barrero Ramirez, Fernando Baszidas Benavides, Hernando Baszidas Velez, Aristides Berdugo Gonzalez, Carlos Arturo Berrio Parra, Bernardo Blair Gutierrez, Carlos Bueno Correa, Armando Burbano Jaramillo, German Cadavid Gilberto, Raul Caicedo Caicedo, Augusto Caycedo Serrano, Oscar Campo Maya, Sofanos Campo Sanchez, Antonio Jose Castano Naranjo, Dorance Castano Torres, Gustavo Castellanos Hernandez, Adonias Castillo Ramos, Fabio Castro Gil, Francisco Castro Ospina, Hector Augusto Castro Villalobos, William Cervantes Mercado, Armando Cespedes Roncancio, Jose Boris Conde Montoya, Gustavo Cordoba Franco, Marino Crespo Echeverri, Jaime Cruz Vega, German Chavez, Franklin Dautt Martelo, Antonio de la Hoz Ruiz, Alberto Delgado Ramirez, Nelson Augusto Diaz Diaz, Laureano Ruy Diaz Garcia, Fausto Diaz Romero, Jorge Dominguez Gomez, Gabriel Antonio Donado Ternera, Eduardo Duque Gomez, Hernando Duque Sierra, Manuel Duran Cortes, David Enciso Bain, Raul Erazo Milton, Jose Tirso Escobar Delgado, Luis Galo Florez Delgado, Fabio Garcia Leal, Pastor Garcia Torres, Francisco Giraldo Duque, Jose Fabio Gomes Castro, Olegario Gomez Duran, Nestor Gomez Lopez, Hernan Gomez Piedrahita, Ramon Gomez Pineda, Jose Vicente Gomez Salazar, Aldemar Gonzalez Gutierrez, Rolando Granados Munoz, Ramon Grisales Echeverri, Leon Abelardo Gutierrez Berrio, Gilberto Guzman Cadavid, Carlos Ignacio Hernandez Bermudez, Arquimedes Hernandez Vargas, Damian Herrera Avedano, Sergio Higueta Moscoso, Fabio Hincapie Castano, Ivan Hoyos Zuluaga, Javier Hurtado Garcia, Gabriel Isaza Maya, Alfonso Isaza Moreno, Alberto Jimenez Giraldo, Ruben Leon Bejarano, Antistenes Lopez, Hernando Lopez Lopez, Marino Lopez Lucas, Rodrigo Lopez Rueda, Gustavo Lozano Gutierrez, Francisco Luna Santos, Emilio Martinez Campo, Wiston Guillermo Martinez Millan, Jose del Carmen Martinez Unate, Antonio Maya Copete, Mario Medina Alzate, Ciro Alfonso Medina Santos, Humberto Mejia Arboleda, Samuel Mesa Yepes, Rito Ojica Llanos, Alberto Molina Pulido, Sergio Monsalve Arbelaez, Oscar Antonio Monsalve Mora, Carlos Monsalve Plata, Juan Morales Paredes, Alfredo Moreno Ballen, Rafael Angel Moreno Cobo, Guillermo Munoz Rodriguez, Jaime Narvaez Franco, German Navarro Palau, Joaquin Negret Velasco, Libardo Noriega Silva, Herbert Nunez Varona, Jorge Ochoa Henao, Servio Tulio Ona Montenegro, Fidel Ordonez Santos, Jaime Ormazza Castrillon, Arturo Ortiz Benjamin, Joaquin Ortiz Duarte, Jaime Ortiz Ortiz, Carlos Ortiz Perdomo, Pedro Nel Perez, Pedro Miguel Padilla Bravo, Efraim Palomino Useche, Bernardo Parra Robledo, Fernando Paz Ayala, Julio Cesar Paz de la Rosa, Rogelio Pena Pena, Jorge Pimienta Angel, Jose Maria Posada Munoz, Carlos Puerta Sepulveda, Eladio Pulgarin Pizarro, Oscar Arango Ramirez, Ismael Ramirez Gasca, Ciro Ramirez Gonzalez, Jose Manuel Ramos Martinez, Heriberto Rengifo Lozano, Herbert Rengifo Varona, Ivan Restrepo Zapata, Ernesto Rico Villegas, Jorge Roca Posada Guillermo Enrique Rodriguez, Jesus Rodriguez Narvaez, Elberto Roman Penaranda, Amador Romero Amaya, Edgar Emiro Rueda Potes, Alfonso Russi Joya, Pedro Ricardo Sanchez Molina, Julio Santamaira Lopez, Lisandro Serna Pereira, Eladio Tamayo Monge, Alfonso Ternera Bornacelli, Adolfo J. Tobon, Cesar Toro de la Pava, Ignacio Toro Ordonez, Rodrigo Tristancho Carvajal, Manuel Valdes Becerra, Jorge Valencia Delgado Jaime Vallejo Zuleta, Antonio Varela Victoria, Gustavo Vargas Gallo, Jesus Maria Vargas Silva, Luis Velasquez Cano, Luis Alberto Velasquez Reyes, Euripides Vernaza Moreno, Hernando Villa Galvis, Jacinto Romulo Villamizar Betancur, Bernardo Villegas Castro, Jorge Ivan Villegas Munoz, Rafael Yanez Parada, Edgar Zamorano Sanchez, Hernan Zuluaga Aristizabal.

COLOMBIA

'WORLD'S BIGGEST' MARIHUANA PLANTATION FOUND

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 May 77 pp 1-A, 8-A

[Article by Humberto Diez]

[Text] Riohacha (Guajira), 23 May. A veritable "sea of marihuana" was discovered by investigators of the National Police in the vicinity of Riohacha, as the culmination of a movie-like pursuit of a smugglers' plane, which began in the United States and ended successfully in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta.

In the largest discovery of marihuana fields in the entire world up until now agents of the National Police and Narcotics Department of the U.S. embassy found themselves "up to their ears" in what has been called a "sea of marihuana": more than 1,500 hectares of marihuana. Some 600 hectares of these fields have already been located and explored, with the other 900 hectares detected by air reconnaissance still to be pinpointed.

"It's amazing," EL TIEMPO was told by an official of the F-2 Narcotics Department of the Police. "One of the fields," he added, "is so big that if you look at it from one of the hills in that area your eye travels all the way to the horizon, and yet the field continues. It's as if you were looking at a land area 10 times bigger than the size of El Campin stadium..."

When he learned of the discovery of the gigantic field, the national director of the Narcotics Department of the U.S. Embassy in Colombia and one of his advisers went to Guajira.

What they found there perplexed the American officials, as the traditional system used world-wide--the burning of fields--would involve the use of an army of 500 men who would need 2 months to uproot the plants before burning them.

"In Mexico," EL TIEMPO was told by one of these officials, "they also had to change the traditional system of burning and resorted to aerial spraying to destroy the marihuana."

However, the possibility of using this system in the case of Guajira was received with reservation by Colombian authorities and honest growers of other products, who feel that spraying could also destroy other useful crops in an irreparable manner.

Itinerary of the Discovery

The way in which the monstrous field of "marihuana" was discovered in Guajira could be used as the plot for one of the popular James Bond novels. There were international involvements, aerial pursuits by American counterintelligence agents, who utilized the most sophisticated services of the air traffic control towers of several countries and, finally, perfect coordination with representatives of the Guajira Police, who put the data received together with the shadowing and infiltration activities which they had been carrying out for several months in the region.

Specifically, the American authorities had been tailing a turboprop STOL [short takeoff and landing] "Caribou" airplane which had been equipped in the U.S. with systems which permit the unloading of marihuana in flight over boats on the high seas.

The aircraft was followed on its itinerary through several American airports until its pilots finally took the "drug route" on a flight from New York to Miami. The plane was followed to the last-named city and then was tailed to the Grand Turk Islands, in the Bahamas, and Caracas and Maracaibo. In Maracaibo, after its last takeoff, the trail of the international mafiosi aircraft was lost.

In the meantime, American narcotics agents had made contact with their Colombian colleagues in Guajira. The information received in Colombia matched perfectly with that obtained during several months of local investigation. The detectives proceeded to three clandestine airports from which it was expected that the shipment earmarked for the mysterious airplane of the international "grass" dealers would be dispatched. This action prevented the criminals from carrying out their operation. As a matter of fact, the American aircraft never landed in Colombian territory.

However, the surveillance operation at the clandestine airstrips was the beginning of the greatest success recorded up until now by Colombian authorities against the growers of the "green poison."

Staked-out detectives observed all of the preliminary activities of the smugglers at one of the illicit landing strips. There, the secret agents watched for several hours as a large group of men carried a big container of gasoline to the head of the above-mentioned strip, obviously to refill the smuggling aircraft.

They also observed that on both sides of the surfaced strip which had been built in the middle of the brush there were neatly aligned gasoline flare pots which reportedly served as the illumination system for night landings and takeoffs.

When the investigators were convinced that the mafiosi had refrained from landing, they determined that this decision had been made after the crew was advised from the ground via powerful radio transmitters that the authorities were looking for the immense field and were in a position to hamper the shipment plans.

The police agents then decided to move onto the landing strip whereupon the mafia hirelings poured out the gasoline which they had ready for the airplane, apparently in order to eliminate one of the principal bits of evidence of their collaboration with the international rings.

The same thing happened to the fuel for the flares which had already been placed in the "illumination system" pots.

It was at this juncture that the first arrests were made. The F-2 detectives began their questioning on the landing strip which finally led them to the largest marihuana discovery of all times.

Series of Surprises

Then began the series of surprises for the Colombian authorities. The first find of marihuana fields occurred in the town of Camarones where the police estimated that a surface of nearly 30 hectares was covered with "marihuana" plants in all stages of maturity: from "shoots" 2 to 3 weeks old to plants 2 meters high almost ready for harvesting.

The houses in the area were provided with "nurseries" in which plantlets and seedlings were carefully sown with the highest degree of symmetry. Thousands and thousands of marihuana "plantlets" were ready for transplant on land that was already prepared and on which could be seen tractor and plow tracks which had prepared perfect furrows. There was no sign of underbrush and the ground was duly moistened as if the area--where it has not rained for several months--was still in its winter stage.

This last detail led the detectives to the banks of the Tapias River and then began the "rain" of marihuana field discoveries. All of the land along both sides of a several kilometer stretch of the waterway had been inundated by the "sea of marihuana." Powerful motor-driven pumps supplied the water for a system of irrigation which, according to all accounts, would have made the most technically advanced cotton-growers green with envy.

The police started to go over the fields hectare by hectare, while the growers who had been hired by the mafias began to run off and lose themselves in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta. Only 25 men and one woman were captured. They reported that more than 300 men who had been recruited by the mafiosi from farms in the departments of Cordoba and Cesar had fled to the Sierra with their wives and children to avoid imminent capture by the F-2, which in an enveloping movement had started to surround field after field.

In the midst of the furrows, hundreds of pigs and chickens with which the farmers fed themselves were wandering about ownerless. The huts had been abandoned and in some of them, because of the suddenness of the flight, the farmers had left their modest clothing and tools. They did not have time to hide the marihuana which they had already started to harvest--a few bales--and several stashes of seeds with which, according to the experts, "they could have sown half the country with marihuana."

At that moment, the police started to make the rounds on the outskirts of the towns of Tigreras, Tomarrazon, Amaine and other localities. All of them were surrounded by fields of marihuana and each was supplied with plantlets and seedlings for transplanting in the recently plowed fields.

By Land and Air

The special EL TIEMPO correspondent covered the ground on foot and flew over the region of the "greatest marihuana field in the world."

The trip on foot lasted for more than 8 hours, in the midst of leafy marihuana plants, along the banks of the Tapias River. On the opposite bank, immense fields of "marihuana" could be seen; however, at the end of the afternoon, he had only traversed something like the 100th part of the cultivated terrain.

The commander of the Guajira Police then decided to make an aerial reconnaissance of the fields. To this end, he utilized the efficient services of Capt Rodolfo Faccini, the noted pilot-acrobat who happened to be in Riohacha.

Faccini began the reconnaissance with several ground-level passes over the area in question and then crisscrossed it in all directions for several minutes. From the air, it was possible to appreciate the untiring efforts of the mafia to ship the drug to the United States.

Strategically situated in the middle of the immense valley, two airports with specifications which permit the accommodation of large airplanes appear to be ready for trafficking in this drug. One of the airports, Faccini explained, is 1,000 meters long and 30 meters wide. The second, on which large tonnage planes can land, is 1,200 meters long and 35 meters wide. "However," explained the experts to EL TIEMPO, "there are bigger ones throughout Guajira. Some of them are natural landing strips with a very hard talc surface which would even permit the landing of jet planes."

However, the men behind the "marihuana" fields have not limited their activities to air transport. From the plane, a veritable network of "roads" is observed which in reality are long straight lines that divide the valley into the shape of a star. Each of these roads--constructed expressly for the transport of marihuana--leads without fail to points on the coast of Guajira which really are clandestine docks.

The Police know that from these docks marihuana-laden launches depart to meet large vessels waiting for them on the high seas, on the line of the horizon.

During harvest time, these vessels communicate with land personnel by means of powerful radio equipment to coordinate loading hours, which usually are between 10 at night and 3 in the morning.

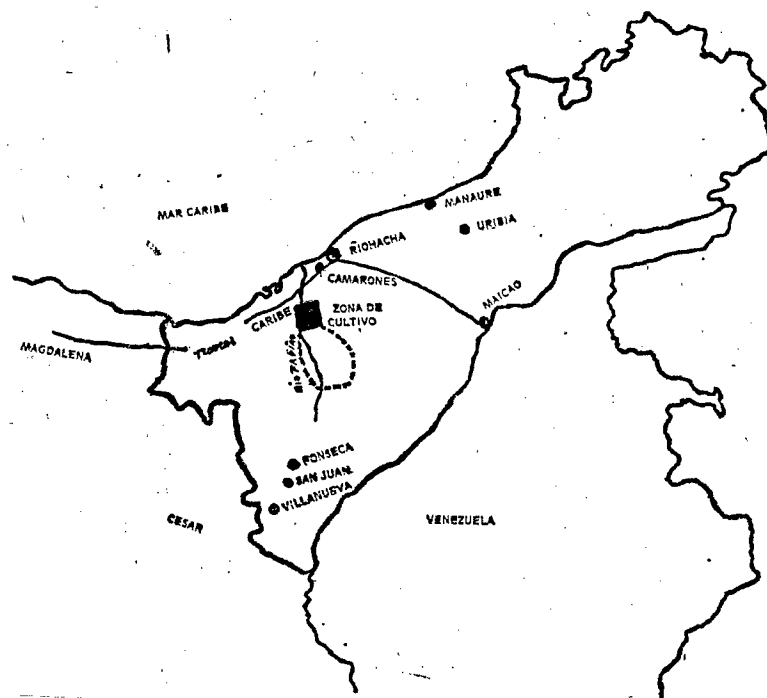
However, the Police have been able to do nothing to control this situation which was for some time suspected. Officials from the police organization told EL TIEMPO that it is very difficult for them to exercise control over these movements. Personnel available for surveillance in the turbulent cities of Guajira are so scarce that if they were to be assigned to other duties it would be necessary to neglect the security of the citizens in the urban centers.

To the foregoing must be added the absolute lack of adequate equipment to control this kind of activity. The Police do not even have a patrol boat to maintain surveillance along the thousands of kilometers of the Guajira coast. Automobiles are scarce and the means of communication almost nil.

"A 10-man patrol that we would send to patrol the valley and the Sierra would be cannon fodder for the marihuana growers," a Police official explained to EL TIEMPO. He added: "In the sierra, the growers and traffickers have arms which in many instances are better than those of the Police. Sending of men into that area would be a useless sacrifice."



Hundreds of fields such as this are part of the gigantic plantation discovered by Colombian authorities. (EL TIEMPO photo)



The map shows the land sown with marihuana which was identified and reconnoitered on foot by units of F-2 and the National Police in Guajira and which cover a surface of 600 hectares. The dotted circle encloses the land sown with marihuana which was detected by means of aerial reconnaissance.

8143

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

DRUG TRAFFIC CONTRIBUTES TO INFLATION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 May 77 p 14-A

[Article by Angel Romero]

[Text] Cali, 5 May. Drug trafficking was described here yesterday as an agent of inflation, while coffee, the principal support of the Colombian economy, was named as one of the entrances to the degenerative world of drug addiction.

During a drug seminar which started today in Cali, it was stated that drug trafficking in Colombia is another of the inflationary agents lashing the country. The government is fighting it for two reasons: one of a moral nature and another of an economic order.

The traffickers congratulate themselves over their activity and say that the country benefits them with its financial operations because these facilitate the entry of foreign exchange. However, this is a deceptive argument, according to the chief of the F-2 drug unit, Lt Jose Leonardo Gallego.

"Large amounts of foreign money enter the country and inundate the national market, fomenting inflation and providing capital which supports the drug world in Colombia," this official remarked.

In a related connection, spokesmen for the jurisdictional branch who are participating in the same conference, stated that coffee, the generator of much wealth, "is a hard drug in potency whose progressive use can lead to the use of sedative drugs of greater strength."

They described coffee as being very harmful, among a group of drugs which lead to drug dependency. Rafael Robledo Cancino, president of the Criminal Chamber of the Cali Superior Court of Justice, listed coffee among the lesser drugs along with nicotine, marihuana and alcohol "which are the first step in drug addict."

During the drug seminar which began today in Cali, Lt Jose Leonardo Gallego, chief of the F-2 drug section, reported on trafficking in coca leaves for oral consumption, in the manner of the natives of Peru, Bolivia and the Colombian forests of Amazonas.

"The drug traffickers have succeeded in finding other materials to make up for the deficiencies in raw materials for the chemical processing of cocaine and are now making direct shipments of leaves for simple processing in countries such as Colombia," said Lt Gallego.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE LABORATORY BUSTED, NINE ARRESTED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 May 77 p 8-A

[Article by Angel Romero]

[Text] Cali, 6 May. The police dismantled an international ring of drug traffickers here today with the arrest of nine of its members from whom they confiscated cocaine and a modern laboratory for its processing. Six of the prisoners are women.

Among the prisoners, there is an individual of Arab extraction who came to Cali from Aruba, apparently to settle a drug and emeralds purchase worth millions, and a chemical engineer from Santiago University in Cali.

The police reported that the arrest of the traffickers took place in a house in El Rodeo barrio where the alkaloid processing laboratory was operating.

The drug traffickers offered no resistance to the authorities who were carrying out various operations in the search for the killers of the second criminal examining magistrate, Eduardo Moya Tovar.

In the same house, the police found cocaine worth nearly 1.5 million pesos.

The trafficking prisoners were identified as Jose Walter Herrera, who is in his last semester in chemical engineering at Santiago University in Cali; Raul Herrera Torres; Mercedes Molina; Deisy [sic] Herrera Torres; Luz Amanda de Herrera; Dora Maria Jimenez; Pastora Torres de Herrera; and Faisal Amaum.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

F-2 MUGSHOTS OF MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 10 May 77 p 10-A



[Text] Four marihuana traffickers were captured by the F-2 of the Bogota police with 511 kilos of the drug in a house on Alley 32, number 53B-11, in San Vicente barrio. The criminals are identified as Luis Arcadio Almanza, Miguel Antonio Walteros, Argemiro Walteros Rubio and Jaime Walteros.

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COLOMBIA

DEAD AIRCREWMAN WAS KNOWN TRAFFICKER

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 May 77 p 8-A

[Text] Jaime Arturo Molano Cano, flight engineer of "El Venado" Airlines plane HK-556, who died when the aircraft crashed in the Canyon of Guape de la Sierra de la Macarena on the Eastern Plains, had had dealings with Colombian justice and had served time as a drug trafficker in 1974.

On 22 September 1974, several F-2 agents observed Molano Cano enter a DC-6 airplane owned by American Mike Tsalickis, the notorious proprietor of the "Parador Tikuna" motel in Leticia. The aircraft had been parked at the Eldorado airport for a week and was undergoing mechanical repairs.

The secret agents saw Molano Cano get out of the plane a short time later carrying a black handbag which he did not have in his possession when he entered the aircraft.

They followed him at a discreet distance and, as he was about to leave the airport installations, informed him that they intended to search him. Molano Cano, visibly enraged, struggled with the secret agents who had to forcefully subdue him.

Despite the fact that the man presented credentials which showed him to be the flight engineer of the DC-6 owned by Tsalikis, [sic] the police took him to the offices of the Judicial Police where they searched the handbag.

Ten kilos of cocaine were found in the bag. A later inspection of the DC-6 produced another kilo of the alkaloid. The drug, which apparently came from Leticia, had passed through Barranquilla before reaching Bogota. It was wrapped in black plastic which was sealed with masking tape of the same color.

Molano Cano was imprisoned for several months as the result of this incident. When he was released, he signed on as a flight engineer with "El Venado" Airlines, in whose plane he finally was killed.



Jaime Molano Cano flight engineer

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COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA ABOARD SHIP--Barranquilla, Colombia, 27 May--A marihuana shipment worth more than 3 million pesos was discovered aboard the ship Ciudad de Manizales of the Gran Colombiana Merchant fleet. The ship's captain told authorities he did not know where the shipment came from. Another marihuana shipment was confiscated in Cienaga where four drug traffickers were arrested. The authorities also discovered five hectares of marihuana plants in (Monpos) where they arrested 17 persons. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 77 PA]

DISCOVERY OF COCAINE LABORATORY--Opyayan, Colombia, 27 May--A modern cocaine processing laboratory was discovered today in Cauca Department. The authorities confiscated 20 kg of cocaine in the laboratory which was installed in the garage of a house owned by Rafael Setelo Burbano. The drug traffickers had also constructed a small landing field near the house located in the municipio of Bolivar. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 May 77 PA]

MARIHUANA, HASHISH DISCOVERED--Cartagena, Colombia, 26 May--The police today discovered a large marihuana plantation worth about \$35 million near the border of Bolivar Department. They arrested three drug traffickers. Yesterday, narcotics agents at the Bogota Airport confiscated \$5 million worth of hashish which was to be shipped to Frankfurt, in the FRG. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0352 GMT 26 May 77 PA]

COCAINE SEIZURE--Panamanian customs agents in Tocumen last night seized a shipment of 3 kilos of cocaine valued at approximately \$1 million. The drug was discovered in a false-bottom suitcase belonging to Colombian Fernando Romero Cardenas, 27, who had arrived from Lima. Romero intended to take the drug to Bogota, Colombia. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 May 77 PA]

BALED MARIHUANA SEIZED--DAS [Administrative Department of Security] units of the Magdalena and La Guajira sections, with the collaboration of personnel from the National Army, confiscated 216 bales of pressed marihuana ready for shipment out of the country on Las Mercedes farm, located on El Salado road, in the district of Riohacha. During the operation, the police arrested the owner of the farm, Acensio Mendiola, alias "El Obispo", and also confiscated a 1975 Ford pickup truck, a caliber .22 Winchester automatic carbine and two hydraulic presses used to process the marihuana in order to convert it into bales for easier transport. Mendiola was turned over to an examining magistrate so that the required investigative actions could be taken. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 13 May 77 p 8-A] 8143

MEXICO

MEXICO RELAXES DRUG POSSESSION LAWS

Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 19 Apr 77 p 4

[Text] MEXICO--19 Apr--In an unexpected relaxation of its severe laws against drug addiction, Mexico decided to cease trying those arrested with small quantities of marihuana, cocaine or heroin.

At this time, 15 Americans have been freed and sent to the United States, and it is expected that between 20 and 30 North Americans will benefit from the new measures in the next few weeks.

Making the announcement, attorney general Oscar Flores Sanchez said that they would discontinue charges and that in the future there would be no pressure as long as the quantities of the drug were related to normal "personal use."

"It is absurd to jail someone for several years for possession of 40 grams of marihuana," said Flores Sanchez. "If he is a heroin addict" he added, "he needs his daily fix. But if they are traffickers they will stay inside. However, in general it is the small ones who are arrested."

It is estimated that about 2000 Mexicans and foreigners will be set free as a result of this change in policy. But those who were tried and found guilty must serve out their sentences, which are generally between 5 and 14 years.

At the present time 592 United States citizens are under arrest in Mexican jails, for the most part for possession or traffic in drugs.

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CSO: 5330

MEXICO

FEDERAL POLICE REINFORCED

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 1 Apr 77 p 8-A

[Text] Starting yesterday more reinforcements joined the H. Matamoros Federal Police, although some informed sources informed EL BRAVO that these are the same agents who are under attorney Luis del Toro Rosales, the "Iron Prosecutor," who are presently being split up under the present administration by order of President Jose Lopez Portillo himself.

Yesterday agents Noe Gonzalez and Francisco Fernandez Marin, from Mexico City--although they spent the major part of their careers in the north under Toro Rosales--arrived here to immediately join the federal police.

For example, Noe Gonzalez is the same agent who assisted the Iron Prosecutor in the capture and investigation in the famous case of the 4 tons of marihuana and coverups in the local police, involving Cmdr Francisco Garcia Ochoa, personal assistants Police Inspector Roberto Morales Garza, Sergeant Soria y Rodolfo Larrazolo and Jose Luis Montero, police inspection secretary.

Noe Gonzalez also took part in almost all of the cases in which members of the Pruneda narcotics family were captured and the Devil's Advocate arrested in Nuevo Laredo in 1971 and 1972, respectively.

His latest outstanding action was last week in Diaz Ordaz and Miguel Aleman, where he captured Julio Quintero Villareal in possession of 1 1/2 kilograms of cocaine. Quite a few members of the Mafia and Monterrey, N. L. police officers, among them the second in command of the Nuevo Laredo police, named Rios, were involved.

The other agent, Francisco Fernandez Marin, was one of the Iron Prosecutor agents in the national anti-drug campaign undertaken during the last 6 years under President Luis Echeverria Alvarez.

Also, yesterday a police source in the government office informed reporters that agent J. Guadalupe Conde was promoted to temporary group commander until further notice from the Government Legal Office. Likewise, agent Tomas Padron Quintero Centeno will be assigned temporary group commander in the Matamoros local police; he is a distinguished member of the group with arrests of numerous drug dealers in Matamoros, San Fernando, Rio Bravo and Valle Hermoso.

8959

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

JAILED TRAFFICKERS ASK FOR PENAL REFORMS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 10 May 77 p 8-A

[Article by German Ramos Navas]

[Text] Approximately 350 prisoners being held for trial on charges of crimes against health (dealing in narcotics and the possession of drugs) yesterday accused the district criminal-court judges of delaying their decisions and failing to take into account the studies of personality and family, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds of those under trial in handing down sentences.

They stated that the judges accept the false statements made and imposed on them by the Judicial Police and DIPD [Division of Investigations for the Prevention of Delinquency] agents, which have "destroyed many men and women, to whom terms of imprisonment have been applied that are not so much severe as inhuman."

This was one of the points made by a committee of convicts of the Federal District's Northern Prison, who gave this newspaper a document in which they ask for modification of the penalties imposed on those found guilty of crimes against health, principally Article 85 of the penal code, in order to obtain a revision of sentences and be accorded release on probation.

There is enormous inequity in the penalties applied to those responsible for such crimes. Persons who were apprehended with a very few grams of drugs are given the same sentences as those who were dealing in large quantities of narcotics of all kinds, the convicts interviewed added.

They also reported that a group of mothers of inmates of this prison will deliver a letter on Wednesday to the chairman of the Principal Commission of the Chamber of Deputies, Augusto Gomez Villanueva, in which it is requested to modify the application of penalties to those responsible for crimes against health so that the commission may give it consideration in its deliberations, and the possibility exists that a proposal for reform will be presented in the next period of regular sessions.

The inmates of the Northern Prison claimed that those allegedly responsible for crimes against health should be given the same benefits of release on

probation as those enjoyed by other types of criminals. "It is a matter of general concern that the legislators be receptive to observing the prospective reforms with an outlook of human understanding and that they bestow on us the benefit of release on probation, as we believe it would be an opening toward advancement, in order to permit us to leave benefited."

The solution for achieving the objectives put forward to the deputies is a financial outlay from the public expenditures provided for prisons and "for us, who are deprived of our freedom and are sterile individuals, because we are unable to participate in the development of our country," the prisoners said.

"An opportunity must be given for the vindication of all those of us who are deprived of our freedom, because all of us are susceptible to making a mistake.

"We accept the responsibility," they added, "of showing that we are rehabilitating ourselves, at the same time that we seek improvement for our families and society."

They explained that behavioral studies are normally given in prison in order to learn about their personalities, and that a great majority are trying to stop their addiction to drugs.

They also reported that the educational status of each of the prisoners is analyzed, including his training for employment, as well as the environment in which his family has evolved, but that the result of these efforts is not taken into account by judges.

They said they were unaware of the reason why the trials of those allegedly guilty of crimes against health are delayed and that there are some who have been waiting up to 3 years without being brought to trial, in complete ignorance of their legal position.

11532
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

DOCTORS ALLEGE DRUG ABUSE LEADS TO ALCOHOLISM

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Apr 77 p 35-A

[Article by Edith Jimenez]

[Text] Most teenagers who begin using marihuana or other inhalants are the children of alcoholics, and end up being alcoholics themselves. At first they use alcohol as a secondary drug, but eventually they take it habitually because it is a "legal" drug, more accessible, socially acceptable, and cheaper than other drugs.

Drs Carlos Perez Ares and Elizondo Lopez spoke about the relation between alcoholics and other drug addicts during the seminar on modern mental health, organized by the Cuauhtemoc Committee on Health and the Tepito Health Subcommittee.

We should not associate adults with alcoholism and adolescents with "drugs." Lately there has been a "very large" increase in the consumption of alcohol among minors. These phenomena have been evident in countries where the problem of consumption of narcotics and other illegal drugs first developed.

Investigations carried out by De la Fuente, Aparicio, Pacheu and Campillo among students of preparatory schools in Mexico City showed that the favored drug is alcohol. The first sample of 233 cases indicated that 132 (56 percent) consumed alcohol and only 25 youths (10.7) percent used paint thinner, while 20 percent consumed marihuana. In the second sample of 393 cases, 248 (63 percent) consumed alcohol, 48 (12.2 percent) consumed amphetamines, and 38 (9.7 percent) took barbiturates.

Ibarra, Alarcon and Pedroza, of the Secretariat of Health and Assistance's Center for the Rehabilitation of Alcoholics, found that 19.52 percent of patients between the ages of 15 and 19 were alcoholics.

They said that one of the most serious problems of alcoholism is the degree of hospitalization of alcoholic patients. Modern medicine calls for multidisciplinary treatment, not just detoxification or "confinement as punishment" for a prolonged period of time, with no purpose of rehabilitation in mind.

In Mexico, they explained, there is a shortage of hospital beds for this type of patient. The problem is aggravated by the moral and social lack of interest, antipathy, or open rejection, which unfortunately, many doctors exhibit in relation to the phenomena of alcoholism.

8926

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BARBITURATE CONTROL INVESTIGATED

Piedras Negras EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Apr 77 p 1-B

[Text] The Piedras Negras Health Center's Office of Sanitary Control is carrying out a detailed investigation in all of the town's pharmacies and drugstores in order to find possible violations in controlling the barbiturates, hypnotic and other drugs dispensed here.

This was reported to EL DIARIO by Dr Raul Trevino, who also stated that all of the drugs distributed in the town's pharmacies and drugstores should be strictly controlled through periodic inspections made in order to determine that all of the drugs are dispensed by medical prescription.

This is done by checking the number of receipts, weight, and amount of the medication subject to control; if there are violations, the laboratories, pharmacies, and druggists' files are inspected.

The complete process is conveniently supervised by the specialized personnel from the Health Office and the Health Department who are at times present so that violations are properly corrected.

Until now, there have been no violations and all of the inspections have been properly carried out. If there should be a violation, after it is verified an immediate penalty, either a fine or closing of the business, is assessed without distinction in view of the seriousness of the crime. Fortunately, however, up to now all has been normal, and the inspections have shown positive results.

8959

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

POLICE WAGE WAR ON DEALERS

25 Tons Marihuana Confiscated

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Apr 77 p 3-D

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police [PJF] are waging an unlimited war against the powerful bands of narcotics dealers in the region along the Rio Grande.

Cmdr Rodolfo Lopez Herrera and his people know that the best method is to give no relief to the narcotic dealers, and they have been making continuous raids in various areas of the region where it is believed the drug cargo arrives at the borders of Tamaulipas.

Lopez Herrera is counting on the full support of the State Police under Zeferino Calderon Garcia.

The government's effort in the anti-drug campaign ordered by Oscar Flores Sanchez, chief government attorney, has had excellent results, proof of which is that since the arrival of Lopez Herrera, the Federal Police have confiscated about 25 tons of marihuana, which is encouraging to the group which has used all means possible to crush the individuals who relocated in the cities along the river.

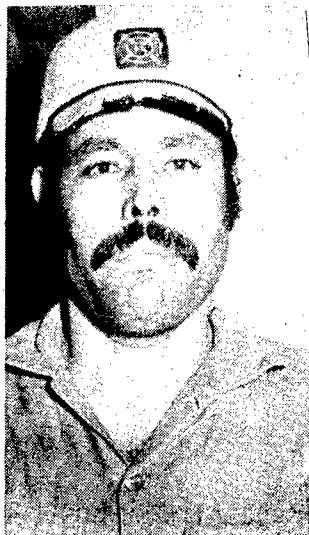
The latest attack was last Friday, when the Federal and State Police attacked various ranches down the river.

The height of the action was when they invaded the El Milagro ranch. They found it necessary to use their arms to keep the band led by Manuel Enriquez Lino, "La Gara," from escaping.

Along with Enriquez Lino, Rosbel Vazquez Mendoza, Javier Hector Garza, Juan Jose Enriquez Lino, Hilario Cruz Garza, Ramiro Zurita, and Jorge Flores Hernandez were arrested and brought to Nuevo Laredo with 3 tons of marihuana.



In the action carried out by the PJF and the State Judicial Police at the El Milagro ranch, located in Camargo, Tamaulipas, the following individuals were arrested at gun point: Rosbel Vazquez Mendoza, Javier Hector Garza, Juan Jose Enriquez Lino, Hilario Cruz Garza, Ramiro Zurita and Jorge Flores Hernandez.



Manuel Enriquez Lino, (a) "La Gara" is the owner of the El Milagro ranch which the PJF raided and confiscated 3 tons of marihuana.

Three Escape Camargas Raid

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 6 Apr 77 p 3B

[Text] Yesterday, in an unexpected press conference held during the burning of 2 1/2 tons of marihuana in the "Macario Zamora" Military Quarters, Federal Agent Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinoza provided more information on the Federal Police investigation and detention of several persons at the El Milagro Ranch in Camargo, Tamaulipas, and he reported that the police had in their possession the drug, which was being burned during the interview.

The agent asserted that the federal participation was a positive factor as a part of the band which had been dealing in drugs for some time was apprehended.

The owner of the El Milagro ranch, Manuel Enriquez Lino, alias "La Gara," was exposed, and his partners in the business, Rosbel Vazquez Mendoza, Hilario Cruz Garza Gonzalez, Jorge Hilario Hernandez, and Ramiro Zurita Gonzalez, were arrested. They readily confessed that they worked for Manuel, and had 60 sacks of the menacing drug in their possession.

Three Escape

When Cmdr Rodolfo Lopez Herrera entered the ranch on Friday night, accompanied by his agents and the group head of the State Police, they were not sure of the whereabouts of the cargo. There was no one in the farm house. Believing the marihuana to be somewhere on the ranch, they headed straight for the stables.

They were correct, as there they found a group of people guarding the cargo, hidden under some thick branches.

The Federal Police opened fire with their machine guns when some of the suspects tried to escape, but not even their bullets could stop them.

Three or four escaped arrest. Information about them has been obtained and they will be arrested soon.

The federal agent also reported that Jose Enriquez Lino and Juan Hector Garza Adame, who were arrested at the ranch, pleaded innocent and were freed.

Two Arrested in McAllen

Two days before the lightening raid on the Mafia in Camargo, Tamaulipas, the Federal Police received information from Task Four that Raymundo Guajardo Perez and Jesus Enriquez Lino, brother of the leader Manuel, from whom the police had seized 59 bags of the marihuana, weighing about 2 tons, were being held in McAllen, Texas.

The above cargo had been sent down the river aboard a rubber raft and unloaded on shore at McAllen. The dealers had no luck, as the border patrols intercepted them.

At that point they learned that the cargo should have been 118 bags, and the remainder was at the El Milagro ranch. The information was correct; thus Cmdr Lopez Herrera and State Police Chief Calderon Garcia were ordered to arrest the other Mafia members. They completed their mission, seizing the remaining drugs and apprehending the dealers.

Accused Dealer Pleads Guilty

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 7 Apr 77 p 3-B

[Text] Yesterday, Manuel Enriquez Lino, Ramiro Zurita Guzman, Hilario Cruz Garza Gonzalez, Jorge Flores Hernandez and Rosbel Vazquez Mendoza, who the government holds responsible for a health violation in view of their arrest in relation to the confiscation of 2 tons of marihuana, were taken from their cells to the Third District Court under police custody.

Enrique Lino took the stand and testified to the Third District judge that he was changing his statements to the federal agent, but also clarified that his co-defendants, Ramiro Zurita Guzman, Jorge Flores Hernandez and Hilario Cruz Garza Gonzalez were not involved in the crimes mentioned in the suit.

However, he confirmed that the only ones who helped him in the operations, and specifically in the case under investigation, were Jesus Enriquez and

Raymundo Guajardo, who are being held in the United States, and Albino Garza Aldama and another man named Adolfo. When they testified, Ramiro Zurita Guzman, Hilario Cruz Garza Gonzalez, and Jorge Flores Hernandez were pressured by the Federal Police and did not change the statements they had made to the government.

However, Rosbel Vazquez Mendoza changed only a part of his statement to the government, and clarified that he only helped Manuel Enrique guard the drugs, not export them to the United States.

He added that Ramiro Zurita, Jorge Flores, and Hilario Cruz Garza are innocent of the charges under investigation.

Federal Police Untiring

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 2 Apr 77 p 12-A



Yesterday the Federal Police seized 2 1/2 tons of marihuana at the "El Milagro" ranch in Camargo after a tough investigation which took many days to complete.

8959

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MEXICAN-AMERICAN SMUGGLES ARMS

Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Apr 77 p 7 A

[Text] A Mexican-American tourist who tried to smuggle three high caliber guns into the country was discovered yesterday by Customs Guards under Corporal Reynaldo Canales Escamilla in the Miguel Aleman guard house.

At 1900 hours, Jose A. Garcia Arias, a Mexican-American, entered the tourist area indicating that he was going on vacation to the interior accompanied by Francisco Olivares Morales, driving a 1973 Dodge.

When asked, Garcia Arias said he was carrying no foreign articles and that he was only going for a ride, but the standard search revealed three high-caliber arms and various usable cartridges in the trunk.

The cargo included a 30-30 rifle, a double-barreled 216 shotgun, and a .38 special handgun; the two suspects were detained and transferred to RAM headquarters.

Besides the guns, the prisoners were carrying within view a color television and car stereo and speakers, which were also impounded by the local customs Legal Office for the usual verifications.

Yesterday the prisoners were transferred to the La Loma Municipal Jail and left at the disposal of the Federal Government charged with violating the Federal Arms Law and smuggling foreign merchandise into the country.

8959

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

MARIHUANA, VEHICLES, TWO TRAFFICKER RINGS BUSTED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 May 77 p 31-A

[Article by Raul Navarrete P.]

[Text] Federal Judicial Police agents yesterday captured two drug rings and confiscated over 2 tons of marihuana in the states of Michoacan, Baja California, and Sonora.

One of the rings was caught in the village of Las Paraceras, in the municipality of Arteaga, Michoacan, with 300 kilos of marihuana already packaged.

Soon after the apprehension of the narcotics traffickers, the agents moved on to a piece of land in the vicinity of the village mentioned where there was a plot of marihuana covering 500 square meters.

There the agents arrested Gregorio Chavez Sanchez, Jesus Herrera Becerra, Anastasio Rivera Herrera, Salvador Ramirez Arellano, Ramon Chavez Mendoza, Leonardo Chavez Cuellar, and Regino Chavez Garcia.

The capture of the second ring was carried out at two different locations on the border with the United States.

According to information supplied by the chief of the Federal Judicial Police, seven narcotics traffickers belonging to this ring were arrested in a house located on Iturbide and Colte streets in the Gabilondo district of Tijuana, where 74 kilos of marihuana were seized.

These men used a 1966 Chevrolet with California license plates SAH-911 and a 1971 Ford Pinto with California license plates 326-EPB to distribute the drug.

After questioning Hugo del Bosque Medina, Miguel Manzano Hernandez, Jose Angel Huerta Chavira, and Jaime del Bosque Medina, the arrest was made of one of the principal leaders of the ring, Francisco Quintana Rotamora, at Avenida Popocatepetl 740, in the La Mesa real-estate development in the same city.

The narcotics traffickers Rafael Gastelum Galvez, alias "El Pago," and Jesus Gastelum Cedillo, alias "El Guilito," indicated as also being members of the ring operating in Tijuana, were arrested 12 hours later.

These two men were apprehended on the Santa Ana-Magdalena stretch of the international highway in Sonora when they were transporting 100 kilos of marihuana in a 1973 Dodge pickup bearing Arizona license plates SYN-855.

The narcotics trafficker Salvador Cosio Tamirez was arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents as he was about to cross the boundary line at Nogales, Sonora.

Cosio Ramirez was attempting to make his entry into the United States in a 1972 Ford pickup, Arizona license plates 972-YRM, by way of Colon Street in Nogales at the time he was intercepted by the police agents. They seized from him more than 250 kilograms of marihuana he was carrying in a box in his vehicle, covered with sand.

11532

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKER SHOOTOUT, FOUR KILLED--Chihuahua, 9 May--Two groups of drug dealers had a shooting confrontation yesterday at a spot near Ojinaga, within the boundaries of Chihuahua and Coahuila, that resulted in four men killed and one man wounded, the police reported today. The shootout occurred in the "Manuel Benavides" district of Ojinaga, considered to be one of the main thoroughfares for the traffic in narcotics destined for the United States. Domingo Adame Rey, a Chihuahua drug dealer, and his driver, Manuel Valdes Ramirez, died in an ambush set up for them by another group of traffickers led by Baltazar Ignacio Salazar and Roberto Herrera Bufando, who also died in the shootout. The assistant chief of the State Judicial Police reported that the others who took part in the confrontation fled with one of their wounded companions, as there were traces of blood at the place. A group of agents is investigating in order to locate the whereabouts of the other drug dealers. Found at the location was a small, late-model Ford truck, with Carolina, U.S.A. license plates, in which Adame Rey was traveling, that shows it was hit by 16 bullets. It was indicated that high-powered weapons, possibly brought from the United States, were used in the encounter. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 10 May 77 p 27-A] 11532

ARREST OF ESCAPE ACCOMPLICES--Guadalajara, Jalisco, 7 May--Six judicial agents, a prison guard, and a judicial police commander are being held in the cells of this city, accused of assisting in the escape of convicts and failing to live up to their official responsibilities. The eight men arrested are charged with being accomplices in the flight of nine narcotics traffickers, six of whom have already been recaptured. This was reported by the Attorney General's Office, which added that John Gordon W., Steve Joseph Matalon, and James Laurent Otif have not been recaptured. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic stated this morning that the fifth district judge, Lucio Lira Martinez, will issue a court order to the prison director, Arnoldo Robles Villasenor, to have him identify the official who ordered the transfer of the prisoners to the building of the State Judicial Police. The agents arrested are Ramon Rodriguez Robles, Marciano Lopez, Higino Garcia Reynoso, Jesus Nino Castaneda, Maurilio Dominguez Lopez, Roberto Alvarez, and Jose Vazquez. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 8 May 77 p 28-A] 11532

MARIHUANA INDICTMENTS--Manuel Enriquez (a) La Gata, Rosbel Vazquez Mendoza, Ramiro Zurita Guzman, Jorge Flores Hernandez, and Hilario Cruz Garza Gonzalez were formally indicted yesterday for crimes against health in possession of marihuana and illegal export of that drug. However, the prisoners were freed by judicial decree. The decree referred to the crimes of transport, traffic and acquisition of marihuana. Indictment No 73-977 was made against them. They were all arrested by Federal Judicial Police in the last few days when agents entered the "El Milagro" ranch located several kilometers from Ciudad Camargo, Tamaulipas. They had 2 tons of marihuana, part of a large shipment that had been illegally sent to the United States. But according to reports, the persons who received the marihuana on the American side were arrested and confessed as to who got them the drug, resulting in the arrest of the five persons and seizure of the 2 tons of marihuana. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 9 Apr 77 p 2-I] 8587

MARIHUANA, CLANDESTINE AIRFIELD--Hermosillo, Son., 25 Apr--The Federal Judicial Police in Sonora confiscated 800 kilos of marihuana today, and arrested two drug traffickers as well as two drug runners and a middleman. The action took place early this morning on a clandestine airfield on the "El Ocuca" ranch in the municipality of Santa Ana, at the moment the grass was being transported to be loaded on a plane and taken to the United States. Arrested were the brothers Mario and Eliazar Monreal Sepulveda (drug traffickers), Jose Angel Mancinas Labrador, Fermin Tirado Patron and Jose Ramon Lopez. The drug had come to Sonora on board a truck which was carrying shellfish for export, and had thereby escaped the notice of federal police reserves. The chief of the federal police, Cmdr Margarito Mendez Rico, said that the police had also seized a manual scale and two containers of airplane fuel from the arrested men. The accused were placed under the custody of the agent of the public ministry. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Apr 77 p 31-A] 8926

DRUGS BURNED IN GUERRERO--Chilpancingo, Guerrero, 25 Apr. Tons of drugs, confiscated in the mountains of Atoyac, of Tlacotepec and of La Montana by agents of the army, the Judicial Police and other state government organizations, will be burned tomorrow at the installations of the 35th Military Zone. The burning of the drugs will take place at 1300 hours in the presence of federal, state and city officials of Public Health. These officials stated that the campaign against cultivation and traffic of drugs becomes more efficient each day through air and land travel. In addition to the destruction of the drugs, they have confiscated implements and various devices used in the preparation and storage of drugs. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 26 Apr 77 p 37-A] 8926

MARIHUANA PLANTATIONS DESTROYED--Mazatlan. More than 15 bags of marihuana were found by the army, along with various high-powered guns and ammunition, in the La Sabila area. There were no arrests, however. More than 15 bags of marihuana were found by army troops in the La Sabila area in Sinaloa. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 23 Apr 77 p 6-A] 8926

COCAINE TRAFFICKER--Federal Judicial Police struck another hard blow against drug traffic in the city of Agua Prieta, when they seized 135 grams of cocaine and arrested a drug trafficker while he was with another person, who escaped. He was apparently making a sale. This information was supplied by Ernesto Avila Tiana, agent of the Federal Public Ministry, who told EL DIARIO that the police under Comdr Alvaro Orozco Novelo were on the corner of Fifth St and Fifth Ave. When two persons appeared the police gave chase, but were able to catch only one, named Oscar Astiagueta Luna, 34, from whom they took the above-mentioned quantity of cocaine. It was also reported that Irma Avila Aguero was taken for questioning, both of them remaining in Agua Prieta. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 20 Apr 77 p 4] 8587

CSO: 5330

PERU

INCREASED POLICE ACTIVITY AGAINST TRAFFICKERS REPORTED

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 May 77 p 12

[Article by Amadeo Julian A.]

[Text] Concurrently with an intensification of the illicit activities of Peruvian and foreign drug traffickers operating in Peru, police organizations have also redoubled their repressive action; and ever greater numbers of organized drug groups are being dismantled throughout the country, to the point that, thus far this year, legal proceedings have been instituted against 1,501 groups in the 20 judicial districts of the country.

The increase in drug trafficking activity is on the order of 30 percent in the last 15 months, compared to the 1975 rate, according to data collected by police and judicial organizations.

Judicial sources revealed that the provincial courts are now hearing 550 illicit drug trafficking cases; 101 cases are being tried (without sentences) in the Callao Superior Court; and there are 850 cases in the Lima courts in the examination stage.

Police control and repression of drug traffickers, on the other hand, have permitted the confiscation of more than 100 vehicles, two launches and one light plane.

However, in turn, the drug traffickers have changed and diversified their systems and methods of operation. At present, they have no need to build maceration laboratories on the ground. They are now using tanks and jars and plastic bags which they install in vehicles such as pickup trucks, boats (generally on the navigable rivers of the forest), launches, mobile homes. That is to say, they are now using mobile laboratories to macerate the basic cocaine paste.

In a related connection, due to strong police repression against the drug traffickers, the latter have raised the prices of their products, since the activity is now more dangerous than before. They are now charging 1,000 soles per gram of basic paste in Lima, while on the international market 1 kilo costs 3.5 million soles. In 1964, a gram of basic paste cost 250 soles in Lima.

8143

CSO: 5300

PERU

BRIEFS

COCAINE LAB RAIDED--The Narcotics Department of PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] raided a clandestine basic cocaine paste processing laboratory yesterday in Ventanilla which had been operating in an old warehouse for more than 3 months. According to information released by the Callao PIP Public Relations Department, this lab was located at the level of kilometer marker 15 on the Ventanilla highway. At that site, the police found four large cylinders, implements for the processing of paste, chemical substances, kerosene and other equipment used by the processors of this paste. Jorge Moreno Cruz and Teodoro Ruiz Noe were arrested at the lab. These men, in complicity with other persons, had been processing paste for more than 3 months. Nearly one-fourth of a kilo of paste was confiscated. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 May 77 p 43] 8143

AUTO ACCIDENT YIELDS DRUGS--An automobile accident on the Central Highway yesterday morning resulted in the arrest of three foreign drug traffickers by the Civil Guard of Chosica. The accident took place at the level of kilometer marker 33. An automobile carrying license plate HI-7682 collided with a station wagon bearing license plate RG-9889, which was being driven by Luis Delgado. After the police appeared and the drivers were taken to police headquarters, several packets fell out of the pockets of the automobile driver, who is a foreigner. These packets contained cocaine paste. A few hours later, the Civil Guard raided the Residential Hotel of Chosica and arrested a man and a woman, also foreigners, and confiscated backpacks and other personal belongings. The manager of the Residential Hotel said that the occupants of the raided room had registered as Americans; however, he could not remember their names. The hotel register was also confiscated. [Text] [Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 May 77 p 12] 8143

FIVE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--Cuzco, 6 May. Another clandestine cocaine processing factory was discovered in La Convencion. The ring of drug traffickers which was operating the plant was destroyed. The police action was headed by PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] First Commissioner Raul Pinto Valdivia who, during a quick strike in the locality of "Balcompata," district of Echarate, confiscated 5 kilos of basic cocaine

paste ready for sale. The police arrested members of this drug trafficking ring who have been identified as Gabino Mora Farfan, age 21; Jose Miranda Valencia, 24; Noe Romero Duenas, 19; and Marco Garcia Castilla, 19, all of whom after making the required statements were turned over to the judicial authorities. It has been established that this ring had been carrying on its illicit activities for several years. The brains of the ring, Marcelino Soria, and a man known only as Angel are at large. [Text] [Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 May 77 p 32] 8143

PRISON ESCAPE ABETTERS ARRESTED--As the result of an energetic judicial investigation, an organization established in this city to illicitly free foreign drug traffickers jailed in the country has been virtually dismantled. Personnel upon whom the "mafia" was relying in sectors close to the Correctional Courts of Lima and the Directorate General of Penal Establishments have been identified and are in prison. From these investigations, carried out over a 6-month period, a detailed account will be given to the Superior Court of Lima by Dr Guillermo Valdiviezo Mendez, presiding magistrate of the 6th Examining Court of Lima, in a final report which he will issue this week. The investigative activity was initiated on the heels of the escape of a Colombian drug trafficker named Pulsat. This prisoner escaped from the Lurigancho Prison by means of a fraudulent provisional release order issued by the 5th Correctional Court of Lima. As the result of this escape, it was later determined that eight other Colombian drug traffickers had been released using the same illicit procedure. The system used consisted in falsifying the signature of the secretaries of the Correctional Courts. In this manner, release from prison orders were issued and sent to the Lurigancho Prison through the Directorate General of Penal Establishments. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 May 77 p 9] 8143

CSO: 5300

IRAN

VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND ARRESTS REPORTED

Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 19 Apr 77 p 26

[Text] Following the investigations made by the Drug and Narcotics Bureau of the Police Department, a notorious smuggler who brought heroin from Tabriz and Hamadan to Teheran has been arrested.

His name is Samad Haydari Laqab; he is 32 years old. The report that the police had received on Samad indicated that together with Jabbari, his 25 year old accomplice, Samad provided and brought heroin from Tabriz and Hamadan to Teheran. The officials of the Police Department took those two persons under surveillance. On a suitable occasion and by observing legal formalities, they inspected Samad's house, and found a used opium smoker's pipe. Following this inspection, the police went to Mehdi Jabbari's house located in one of the passenger garages. In the house, they found Mehdi Jabbari who was using heroin together with a 55-year-old person called Ali Dowlat Azar. They were both arrested, and upon physical inspection, 1.80 grams of heroin were found on Mehdi and 50 centigrams of heroin on Ali. The two arrested underwent interrogation and confessed that they had bought the heroin from Samad Haydari, who is the main salesman. Their file was turned over to the Imperial Armed Forces' prosecutor.

The Drug and Narcotics Bureau of the Police Department also issued the names of a group of men and women who were involved in buying, trafficking, selling and using narcotics. The names are as follows:

Ismail Surati, 50, driver, with some heroin.

Mohammad Khalili, 39, with 22 gram of hashish. He had been charged with the same crime before.

Ali Akbar Habibi, 20, salesman of luxury articles, with 30 centigrams of heroin.

Gholam Reza Salehi, 20, salesman of building luxury articles, with 30 centigrams of heroin.

Parviz Hazrati, 21, decorator, with 40 centigrams of heroin.

Parviz Habibi, 19, metalworker, with five centigrams of heroin.

Mahbubeh Haydari, 50, housewife, with six centigrams of heroin.

Mohammad Reza Parideh, 24, with 30 grams of hashish.

Ahmad Abnusi, 24, with 65 centigrams of heroin.

In addition, Taqi Bolghari, 60, owner of Bolghari tea house on Qawam Daftar Avenue, who had taken part in selling hashish together with Husayn Solati were arrested. These two had been suspected by the police for some time, and, under the cover of being buyers, they made transactions with them.

Heroin Under the Car's Seat

The officers of the Drug and Narcotics Bureau found out that a person called Qasim Qaqu brought heroin to Teheran from the cities in wholesale quantities and sold them in south Teheran through his partner Mohammad Taqi Tashviq Haqiqi, 42 years old.

The police placed Mohammad Taqi under surveillance and when he was getting in his car on Rah Payma Avenue, they arrested him.

Upon physical inspection, nothing was found. However, when the police searched his car, they found 100 grams of heroin which had been concealed in a concealment device under the driver's seat.

Mohammad Taqi underwent interrogation and claimed that the heroin belonged to Qasim. Qasim is a fugitive. Mohammad Taqi was turned over to the Imperial Armed Forces for prosecution.

A Housewife Was Distributing Hashish

The report of the [Drug and] Narcotics Bureau also indicates that some time ago the officials of that bureau became suspicious of a person who later introduced himself as Ahmad Dastranj, a Florist. Under the cover of buying narcotics, they made transactions with him. In the interrogation he confessed that the main seller of hashish was a woman called Zinat Eftekhari. With Ahmad's guidance and by legal procedures, Zinat's house was inspected and 47 grams of hashish--of the same type that Ahmad had--were found.

Zinat Eftekhari, who has been turned over to the Public Prosecutor's Office, is 22 years old and is a housewife.

9044

CSO: 5300

IRAN

HEROIN AND MORPHINE SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION NETWORK DESTROYED

Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 20 Apr 77 p 22

[Text] Following a thorough investigation, some morphine and heroin suppliers and a big heroin sales and distribution gang which was active in the provinces were trapped and arrested. They were selling narcotics on a great scale in Teheran. Police had been looking for a long time for some of those who were arrested.

The Drug and Narcotics Bureau of the Police Department announced: Investigation teams of this office found out that one of the notorious and active smugglers named Asqar Lutfi Nava, alias Asqar Turkeh, native of Maragheh, was active in supplying and selling heroin. According to the police reports, he had once sold 15 kilos of heroin in Teheran and half a kilo of heroin in Maragheh. However, he had fled before getting arrested.

Moreover the police reports shows that Jafar Kan'ani accused of selling 15.18 kilos of heroin, Ahmad Shorak'a accused of selling 1.9 kilos of heroin and Azhdom Fekr accused of selling 1.48 kilos of heroin--all of whom had been under police surveillance--received their required heroin from Asqar Turkeh.

The police arranged a precise, calculated plan for arresting Asqar Turkeh. The police had already made reconnaissance and discovered that Jalal Dara (a municipal employee) was trusted and used by Asqar Turkeh for transferring the heroin for distribution in Teheran. By purchasing ten grams of heroin from Jalal the police arrested him. After his arrest, Jalal became ready to cooperate with the police and show the hiding place of Asqar. The police first seized one kilo of heroin, 2 sidearms and 56 cartridges which belonged to Asqar from his hiding place; but they did not find Asqar Turkeh.

Some time later, a man called Avaz Mohammadi alias Af'i, who was cooperating with Asqar in Teheran, was identified. In order to prove that Af'i was cooperating with Asqar and his gang, the police made arrangements so that Jalal Dara would deliver 95 centigrams of Asqar's heroin to Af'i. In this way Af'i was also arrested. After his arrest, he informed the officials that within the next 2 days Asqar was supposed to meet him in Teheran.

In the meantime, Arshad Lotfi Nava, Asqar's brother, came to Teheran. The officials, who were watching everywhere, made arrangements with Jalal Dara and Af'i so that Arshad would bring 1 kilo of morphine from Maragheh to Teheran. While bringing the 1 kilo of morphine from Maragheh to Teheran, Arshad was arrested. The police continued with the plan to arrest Asqar Turkeh, and the investigation and identification of the gang in Teheran and Maragheh continued.

At last Asqar Turkeh and his brother Jafar Lotfi Nava, who had also been in prison for 4 years for the same crime, arrived in Teheran by Peugeot sedan, license plate number 73813-Q. They were busy making a deal with one of the Teherani buyers to sell 5-6 kilos of heroin. After they received 14,000 tomans as advance payment, they were arrested.

In the investigation of the group, it was discovered that Asqar Turkeh had used a house belonging to Khanoghli Lotfali in Karaj as a safe-house and that he had spent the night with a woman named Malahat Minoo, who had also cooperated with them in narcotic transactions. Upon the investigation, Malahat Minoo and Khanoghli were also arrested. Together with their files they were turned over to the Imperial Iranian Armed Forces for prosecution.



Photo Caption: From left Malahat Minoo, Asqar Lotfi Nava alias Asqar Turkeh, Avaz Mohammadi alias Af'i, Jalal Dara (municipal employee), Jafar Lotfi Nava, Arshad Lotfi Nava, Khanoghli Lotfali.

IRAN

BRIEFS

YOUTHS ARRESTED IN SHIRAZ--A report received from an ETTELA'AT reporter indicates that three youths from Shiraz--Siavosh Javid, 20; Qasem Qahramani, 19; and Amir Hushang Loqmani, 21--were arrested while they were smoking heroin in the streets of Darvazeh Shahda'i. They had 250 centigrams of heroin with them. The arrested youths had previous prison records, and Siavosh Javid has so far been sentenced 12 times as a pickpocket. The group was imprisoned by the assistant to the public prosecutor of the fifth branch of the public prosecutor's office of Shiraz. [Text] [Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 21 Apr 77 p 26] 9044

HEROIN SUPPLIERS IN HAMADAN--A report received from an ETTELA'AT reporter indicates that two kilos of pure heroin and six kilos of special stuff for making heroin were seized by a Hamadan gendarmerie company. Yesterday morning, the gendarmerie company was informed that heroin was provided and sold in Mohammad Lu'i's house, located in Nayeb Ahmad area. Upon inspecting the house, two kilos of heroin, which had been hidden in a ditch next to the wall, were found. Furthermore, six kilos of special powder for making heroin were also seized in one of the rooms of Mohammad Lu'i's house. With the arrest of Mohammad Lu'i and his wife, Batul, one of the largest heroin supplying and distributing gangs was demolished in Hamadan. [Text] [Teheran ETTELA'AT in Persian 23 Apr 77 p 26] 9044

CSO: 5300

ISRAEL

DRUG USAGE AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 24 Apr 77 p 3

[Article: "The Police Are Trying To Prevent Panic After High School Students Were Caught Using Drugs"]

[Text] Police commander of the Tel-Aviv region called a news conference on 22 April following reports of drug usage among high school students in Ramat-HaSharon. The news conference was designed to clarify the reports so as to allay panic as a result of rumors from unauthorized sources not involved with the investigation.

Unfortunately the news conference was called only after the parents' committee of the school demanded it at a meeting on New Year's eve, in the office of the council chairman. Prior to that a police spokesman requested that the demand be ignored because the issue involved juveniles. Nevertheless some reports were leaked out by both parents and students, reaching the media, which dealt with the matter a few days before the news conference. First reports mentioned 300 students who smoked drugs and the alleged intention of some parents to boycott the school, reports which turned out to be fallacious. The mood in Ramat-HaSharon was very depressed following these reports, particularly since there was no official communique concerning the situation and its dimensions.

The official excuse was that publicity is not a good idea since it might tend to impede the investigation against dealers; but dealers and pushers do not need the mass media in order to find out that their steps are being traced.

If all those involved were careful to inform the public, accurately and on a timely basis, this situation, where the parents are concerned about their children without knowing what is going on, could have been prevented.

As to the investigation itself, it was revealed that 11 students of the academic high school in Ramat-HaSharon were involved in 26 cases of theft and in two cases of breaking and entering. The thefts were committed in seven stores in the Sharon area. Sporting equipment, records and cassettes were among the items stolen, all meant to be sold to finance the purchase of hashish. Three of the youths were caught by the juvenile section in the act of smoking. In one case a few grains of hashish were found and in another half a "finger."

The police have names of 50 boys and girls, some of whom are students in the Ramat-HaSharon school, who admitted that they had used drugs. One youth admitted that he had been using drugs for 3 years. Another group admitted to other felonies.

Threats

After the investigation started, those youths who cooperated with the police received various threats. Some were afraid to testify.

The alarming thing is that some youths started to steal in order to support their habit, and some even started trading with their friends. A special team was put together for the investigation. The team includes a criminologist, a psychologist and an expert on special education. An interim report is soon to be published. At the same time the rehabilitation center designated a team for the matter. This team, too, has already started working.

When the police finish their investigation, all material and findings will be handed over to the education ministry and the rehabilitation center, which are authorized to decide on the proper course of action to deal with the problem, such as lectures, group therapy, or individual treatment.

Smoking Parties

Commander of the Tel-Aviv region, Commander Moshe Tyomkin, said in the news conference that drug usage among Ramat-HaSharon youngsters is no worse than it is in the rest of the region. He said that the investigation is concentrated in Ramat-Aviv, Neve-Avivim, Herzliyya, Ramat-HaSharon and Kefar-Shemaryahu. The impression of the police is that a lot of cases involved youngsters of "good homes," economically well off, with parents in influential positions. Smoking was done not only within the schools, but in parents' homes, at parties, when the parents were not present. Smoking was accompanied by music, dancing and sometimes even card playing and drinking.

On 24 April the Tel-Aviv court extended the pre-trial arrest of a 19-year-old youth by 15 days. The youth rented an apartment in Herzliyya, where high school students and other minors used to meet in order to smoke hashish. The youth had been in prison for 30 days and the police request to extend his incarceration beyond 30 days was accompanied by a recommendation of the government's legal adviser.

But the issue is not basically a police issue. The investigation only pinpoints where the problem really is and will then pass it on to the authorized parties. "The police are not responsible for the educational framework. Someone will have to see to that," said the regional commander. The parents are aware of the fact that the problem does exist and that it has to be faced. One mother said that the boys simply "lost the way somewhere and they have to be shown the right way."

The parents' committee already got busy on the issue. Parents' meetings were to be held. The parents will be informed of the course of action. The student council also got involved and will launch a public relations campaign on the drug issue via the school newspaper.

No Addicts

In the opinion of the region commander the case does not involve addicts who cannot shake the habit. In all of the Tel-Aviv region there are approximately 2,000 adult addicts and 8,000 other adults who use drugs without being addicts. There are no accurate data concerning juveniles. Last year 655 people were arrested for drug offenses. Approximately 278.6 gm heroin were found, 36.5 gm opium, 3,816 gm hashish and marijuana and 2,213 pills of various and sundry kinds, mostly prodormol. In the first quarter of 1977, 275 people were arrested for drug offenses.

Only Small-Time Pushers Caught

In January 1976 four juveniles were arrested in Jerusalem for suspicion of selling drugs to students of the Rehavya high school. In all cases where juveniles were involved there were adults behind the scene, those pushers who do not shirk from using juveniles to pass drugs to their friends. The police are trying to catch them but so far only small-time pushers were caught.

8646
CSO: 4805

CANADIANS SUPPORT FINES FOR SMALL DRUG POSSESSION

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 14 May 77 p 43

[Text]

Canadians do not think possession of small amounts of marijuana should be a criminal offence, according to a survey by the Gallup Poll of Canada.

The survey indicates that 36 per cent believe possession should be subject to a fine, while 23 per cent think it should not be an offence at all.

The report says 35 per cent of all Canadians believe possession should be a criminal offence.

In the Atlantic provinces, 48 per cent think possession should be a criminal offence, while only 25 per cent think this way in Quebec.

The survey indicates that 31 per cent of British Columbians think possession should be a criminal offence, 33 per cent think it should be subject to a fine and 26 per cent say it should not be an offence.

The Gallup Poll interviewed 1,014 adults, 18 years and over, in their homes during the first week of April.

The question was:

"Do you think that possession of small amounts of marijuana should be a criminal offence, should it be an offence subject to a fine — similar to a traffic violation — or should it not be an offence at all?"

	Criminal Offence	Subject to fine	No Offence	Don't Know
National	35%	36%	23%	5%
Atlantic	48	40	11	1
Quebec	25	44	29	3
Ontario	40	34	18	9
Prairies	41	27	31	2
B.C.	31	33	26	11
By age				
18 — 29	27	34	38	1
30 — 49	39	36	18	7
50 & over	40	38	16	7

CSO: 5320

DRUG 'FOCUS' GIVEN 20 YEARS

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 18 May 77 p 14

[Text] A man alleged to be the focal point of a drug conspiracy was sentenced in county court Tuesday to 20 years in prison.

Judge J. J. Anderson said Joseph Gimeron Fook, 30, was the "focal point" in a conspiracy dealing in \$15,000 worth of heroin daily.

Fook had earlier pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to traffic in heroin between March 1 and July 16, 1975, along with two other men, Shannon Jean Vargo, 25, and Bryan Richard Torgerson, 25.

Douglas Jung, counsel for Fook, said the accused was not one of the top people in the conspiracy and was a user of heroin who was involved partly because he needed the money to support his habit. He also said that Fook was a top salesman for a cookware firm.

Crown counsel C. A. Anderson told Judge Anderson that while Fook was an excellent cookware salesman, he was also an excellent heroin salesman.

The other two men were given lighter terms consecutive to sentences they are already serving.

Vargo was given seven years earlier after being found capping up eight ounces of bulk heroin, while Torgerson, described as a wholesale dealer in drugs, was previously sentenced to six years after police found 400 caps of heroin in his car.

Judge Anderson sentenced Torgerson to an additional 18 months and Vargo to one year.

K. R. Steinberg, who was acting for the two men, had asked for a concurrent sentence, saying that the earlier charges and the conspiracy charge were in effect the same offence, but Judge Anderson ruled they were separate offences.

The three accused were part of a conspiracy trial originally involving 19 persons which is now proceeding in county court and is expected to last a year.

MARIHUANA SEIZURE WORTH \$25 MILLION

Vancouver THE VANCOUVER SUN in English 14 May 77 pp 1, 2

[Text] Chilliwack--Police have 2 1/2 tons of marijuana in a cell at the jail here but still haven't caught any suspects in what is billed as the biggest drug seizure in Canadian history.

The marijuana, packaged in the highly potent form known as Thai sticks or Thai grass, was found Wednesday cached in a fibreglass septic tank buried on a farm in the Columbia valley near the Canadian-U.S. border.

Police announced the haul Friday and by today had issued more than a half-dozen warrants for suspects in Chilliwack, Vancouver and Calgary.

The value of the drug is estimated at \$25 million to \$30 million, based on what it would have eventually brought when broken up into individual doses for street sales.

"It's certainly the largest marijuana seizure known to Canadian police," Sgt. John Kovalick of the Vancouver drug squad said Friday.

A Thai stick is a shoot of bamboo, four to five inches long, wrapped tightly with the flowering tops of the female marijuana plant. At \$20 to \$25 for a two-gram stick, Thai grass is the most expensive, and most effective, "high" the marijuana dealer has to offer.

"The percentage of THC, the active marijuana ingredient, was 12 per cent compared to from two to six per cent in other grades of marijuana," Kovalick said.

Police made the seizure at the end of a year-long investigation in Vancouver, Chilliwack and Calgary.

They say the marijuana was from Thailand originally but they haven't figured out how it got to B.C., although they believe it was taken to the five-acre farm in Chilliwack in a truck marked with the Bick's Pickles logo.

The truck was found at the abandoned farm in the Cultus Lake district along with several other vehicles and a bulldozer that police later used to unearth the cache.

There was no sign of the suspects when police made the raid, though at least one was known to have been living on-site in an aluminum trailer quite recently.

The new septic tank, 14 feet by six feet by six feet was covered with two-by-12 boards, two sheets of plywood and three feet of earth. It was unused for its original purpose and was likely buried specifically for use as a drug cache.

The marijuana was packed in clear plastic bags in amounts varying from eight to 34 pounds. Police believe it was dried, using heat lamps run off a nearby generator and wrapped in a small shack located on the farm.

Chilliwack RCMP Cpl. Ian McNairny said the local detachment was called in about a week and a half ago by the Vancouver drug squad, which in turn had been enlisted by the Calgary police who began the investigation.

Supplied with a rough description of the area by Vancouver, the Chilliwack police tracked down the farm at the end of a long dirt road amid several other farms.

Police had the place under surveillance until the decision was made to move in Wednesday.

McNairny said police opted for the seizure after it was discovered that the lone man guarding the farm had left.

Also missing when the raid came was the trailer the man had been living in.

The Thai sticks were moved to a cell at the Chilliwack jail on Wednesday and on Thursday police completed a search of the farm using the bulldozer.

CSO: 5320

BRIEFS

DRUGS SAID MAJOR PROBLEM--Kingston, Ont. (CP)--Drug addiction still is a major problem in Kingston, says Dr. Donald Richardson, director of the community amphetamine program. Dr. Richardson told a news conference that alcohol use has levelled off among Kingston youths, but a decline in drug use last year has not continued this year. He said methamphetamine and hallucinogenic drugs are still the most common hard drugs in use. A new drug, dilaudid, is also being used. He said the drug, an opium derivative similar to morphine or heroin, causes drowsiness and euphoria. It also can cause respiratory paralysis and death if taken with other depressants such as alcohol or valium, he said. The news conference was called to announce the approval of \$32,000 in grants for the fourth year of the community program. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 20 May 77 p 8]

17 CHARGED IN DRUG RAIDS--Oshawa, Ont. (CP)--Police say 17 people have been charged with more than 40 offences following a series of raids in which large quantities of drugs were seized. An RCMP spokesman said the charges included possession and trafficking in controlled drugs and narcotics. The raids were carried out by Durham regional police, provincial police and RCMP in Oshawa, Whitby, Pickering, Toronto and Collingwood. The raids resulted from an undercover investigation begun in January, he said. Among the seized drugs were LSD, hashish, marijuana and amphetamines. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 20 May 77 p 8]

COUPLE SENTENCED TO 3 MONTHS--Pembroke (Special)--A Pembroke couple will spend the next three months in jail as a result of a conviction arising from a marijuana sale to an undercover RCMP officer last November. Linda Ann Moodie, 19, and Thomas Paul Hudson, 24, both of 281B Mackay St., were found guilty in provincial court Tuesday of trafficking in marijuana. The pair sold a small quantity of marijuana to an RCMP officer November 9, 1976. Moodie and Hudson face two years of probation following their release from jail. Hudson also received a 30-day concurrent sentence for possession of marijuana. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 77 p 3]

SEIZURE OF HASHISH--Winnipeg (CP)--The seizure of about 1,200 pounds of hashish and the May 21 arrests of two men in Winnipeg and five in Minneapolis, Minn., has ended a year-long investigation by police in

Canada and the United States. A. C. Biggs, assistant deputy police chief in Winnipeg, told a news conference Tuesday the hashish, seized in Minneapolis, would have a street value of \$1.5 million. Charged in Winnipeg with conspiracy to import narcotics are Ashok Dass, 24, and John Phillips, 33, both of Winnipeg. The men were remanded without plea when they appeared in federal court here Tuesday. [Text] [Ottawa THE CITIZEN in English 25 May 77 p 43]

EXPERT SAYS COCAINE GREATER RISK--Hamilton (CP)--A drug expert said in provincial court this week that cocaine users are a greater risk to society than heroin addicts. Dr. Eugene LeBlanc, an assistant director at the Addiction Research Foundation in Toronto, said cocaine causes severe aggression in the user compared with the passive effects of heroin. He was testifying at the trial of 21-year-old Donald Hawkin of Hamilton who pleaded guilty to trafficking 78 grams of cocaine which police seized from his home last May 27. Dr. LeBlanc said cocaine use eliminates fatigue, suppresses appetite, increases blood flow and eliminates feelings of inferiority. Cocaine is not physically addictive like heroin but long-time users prefer it over food and sex, LeBlanc said. The court was told that the substance seized from Hawkin would sell for \$16,000 after being mixed with other chemicals and packaged in half-gram doses. Hawkin will be sentenced Tuesday. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 26 May 77 p 48]

SIX FACE DRUG CHARGES--Six Belle River-area men were scheduled to appear in provincial court today on a number of drug trafficking charges following a month-long investigation by members of the Windsor-area drug squad. Sgt. Bob Ross of the RCMP said he expected about nine charges of trafficking marijuana and hashish or possession of those drugs for the purpose of trafficking to be laid today. He said a quantity of drugs was seized as a result of purchases of drugs during the investigation. [Text] [Windsor THE WINDSOR STAR in English 27 May 77 p 3]

CSO: 5320

FRANCE

HARD DRUG EXPLOSION AT VINCENNES NOTED

Paris POLITIQUE HEBDO in French 9-15 May 77 p 11

[Article by Claude Boris: "A Delayed-Action Bomb"]

[Text] A 16-year old pupil barely saved by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, a student rescued from emergency by firemen; the University of Vincennes was confronted with the dangers of overdose twice within a few days. All the personnel of Paris VIII who found it quite convenient not to question themselves on drugs which are consumed or sold there are thus called upon to take their stand. All the more as the University Council, rather disturbed by the shape taken by a situation which has lasted for quite a while, has decided to react. In a text adopted a few days ago it declares notably: "The council summons all personnel of Vincennes, instructors, students and employees, trade union and political organizations, with all the means at their disposal to alert and inform on all problems of drugs and particularly on that of organized traffic which is of the kind to invoke police intervention at an opportune moment, eventually supporting an inspired press campaign and able to lead to the pure and simple closing of the university."

It does not help to cover it up; for a long time, as in many other faculties, hashish has been smoked at Vincennes without posing a particular problem. Then came the hard drugs. And in the large lecture hall where only small general assemblies are held--difficult not to notice such a substitution--the pushers have literally set up shop. They are certain of scarcely being disturbed; the smaller faculty reading rooms are now largely sufficient for housing the AG [General Association].

Who Will Do the "Dirty Work?"

The "scandal" becoming public, the debate little by little reaches the whole faculty; is it necessary to transfer the users of hard drugs, is it necessary to pursue the pushers, is it necessary to control the cards, how to choose between the good pushers (drugged, thus victims) and the bad pushers (not drugged), has one the right to prohibit anything, isn't freedom also that of taking drugs, doesn't standardization of the drug problem contain, in principle, other standardizations, are the police watching for the first

to deal the final blow to Vincennes, is it racist to state that the heaviest pushers are blacks, how many cops are there per square meter in this large lecture hall, do the guardians of the faculty transform themselves imperceptibly into vigilantes...etc.

It is not questions which are lacking, but clear or frank answers.

However, when one speaks with the students, the instructors, the trade unionists, the members of the staff and ...certain hashish smokers, one perceives that a majority hopes for the disappearance of traffic of the different powders (I am not an expert) which are dealt with on the campus. A reality which Pierre Merlin, president of Paris VIII, translates with a certain bitterness: "If I take the initiative of opposing this traffic, if I expel the drug pushers because they place our university in danger, I would provoke much protest on the principle, including that on the part of those who will be very relieved that I took the responsibility for this dirty work."

In such an affair there do not seem to be suitable solutions except, perhaps, to restore a strong collective life to this university in order to create a spirit appropriate for resolving this drug problem in a collective manner. For, it must be remarked, this problem was not posed by a movement of pushers, but by the anxiety, largely justified in these times of provocation, of some responsible members of the faculty. Anxiety which ended up emerging in meetings and intervening in some classes.

But as in the souk [Arab market] affair--which was, however, less serious--numerous are they who play hide-and-seek with reality. The activity of the faculty guardians quite quickly transformed into "squared vigilantes" is not as grave a worry as it was made out to be by certain students and some instructors last Tuesday--and as a CFDT leaflet read--while police inspectors quietly stroll about in the faculty and in the famous lecture hall, while photographs, not always very well intended, revolve around the "market."

Police Behavior

To pose the question of good or bad pushers is to pretend not to see that drug deliveries by providers take place most often outside the university according to precise time-tables. To speak of freedom to take drugs is to forget that those who are drug addicts, at Vincennes as elsewhere, hardly know the meaning of the word freedom any more. To organize a meeting of collective smoking of...solidarity to protest the "repression" of addicts is again to pretend (prudently) not to understand the difference between the joint and the syringe.

To accuse those wanting to lead this lecture hall to its intended purpose of behaving as "policemen," as I heard on Tuesday, is to avoid asking, while the presence of the drug traffic is very well known to the police,

why the latter did not even deem it necessary to officially make contact with the president of the faculty. Stated otherwise--perhaps it is appropriate not to let them choose the moment of their intervention. That is to say the moment which will render the most service to Alice Saunier-Seite.

No one has succeeded in convincing me that the expulsion of some pushers violates and will violate the interests of undergraduates, of wage-earning students or to the content of courses. It is on this type of subject that a whole beginning of standardization should be the object of a rigorous reaction.

8965

CSO: 5300

GREECE

BAGHDAD BOUND MORPHINE CARGO INVESTIGATED

Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 30 Apr 77 p 5

[Text] A quantity of morphine has been discovered on a cargo ship docked at Drapetsona. The ship, the 5,300-ton Pallas Athinon, was built in 1950; it arrived the 20th of the month from a port in the Persian Gulf area.

The ship's captain told the port authorities that the vessel was empty, but after the ship docked the captain was replaced.

During a routine inspection, customs officers discovered at 0100 yesterday a number of wooden cases filled with morphine ampules. Two of the wooden cases had been opened and some of the ampules removed.

An inquiry by officers of the customs police started immediately, and the detention of certain persons has been ordered. At the same time the vessel, which was scheduled to sail yesterday, was ordered to remain in port.

No additional information is available as the preliminary investigation continues. However, no member of the crew has been detained because no morphine was brought into the country and because it has yet to be decided whether the cargo should be classified as "innocent" or illicit. Crew members stated that the morphine had been loaded with other cargo at a Persian Gulf port and was destined for Baghdad via Marseilles.

New information from the Ministry of Finance says that 30,000 ampules of morphine have been discovered on the vessel and that 3,400 of them have been stolen. After that, the authorities ordered the detention of Captain Geras. Manousakis, who, according to the law, is responsible until the perpetrator of the theft is discovered.

8193

CSO: 5300

ITALY

BRIEFS

ROME ARREST OF COURIERS--Yesterday, 6.5 kilograms of "brown sugar" raw heroin were confiscated at the Rome airport. Two drug "couriers," a man and a woman, had the heroin hidden in a false bottom suitcase. Value of the heroin was estimated at 600 million lira. The couriers, who were arrested by the airport customs officials, were identified as Somsith Kuanmalay, age 34, a Bangkok businessman, and his young woman companion, Rosaline Leong, age 24, from Hong Kong. Both arrived aboard a Thai airline jet from Bangkok and were arrested while awaiting a flight to Madrid. [Excerpt] [Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 Jun 77 p 8]

CSO: 5300

NORWAY

HEROIN, AMPHETAMINE TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

[Editorial report LD] Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET 26 May reports on page 10 that three "foreigners" have been arrested and charged with smuggling 650 grams of heroin from Turkey into Norway. A 21-year-old Norwegian has been arrested for buying 2-3 grams of heroin from them and also for possessing a tin of so-called "Pakistani bits" which contain morphine sulfate.

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 27 May reports on page 4 that a drugs gang of nine young people has been charged with trafficking several hundred grams of amphetamines in the Drammen district of Oslo. Police investigation revealed that several of the members had been in Amsterdam in connection with drug supplies.

CSO: 5300

PORTUGAL

MINISTER INAUGURATES CENTER FOR DRUG INVESTIGATION, CONTROL

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Apr 77 p 2

[Text] "When we have learned to distinguish 'hashish' from an herb and from a cake of pipe tobacco; when we are all sufficiently knowledgeable to inculcate in our children and our students horror for the destructive effects of drug use; when, deep in our hearts, we each declare a personal war on pushers and we train ourselves--all 8 million of us--to be constantly alert, nostrils flared to detect a scent, all faculties quick to spot unusual behavior; in short, when we have ceased to be revolutionary poets and become revolutionaries in the true sense of the word, then we will have succeeded--in spite of this 'soft' world we live in--in involving our youth in the planning of a society such as we want to build, as stated in the wording of our constitution." This opinion, on the need for a collective commitment in the fight against the use and traffic of drugs, was voiced yesterday by the minister of justice, Dr Almeida Santos, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Center for Drug Investigation and Control.

The minister of justice, after referring to the nation's wrath and the complaints lodged by educators against the government for its inability to prevent the traffic and use of drugs, added:

"At long last, the common man is raising his voice against the ill-mannered, long-haired hippies, heirs to Diogenes, those cynic eulogists of nature, who wear lillies and feed crickets, those great opposers who reject everything, who infest the beaches and invade the dancehalls, who, like shameless lice, inch their way into the fringes of propriety and tradition. He forgets, himself, that these young people are dying of boredom in a world which has not been able to ensnare them with its munificence of electrical household gadgets, its cartoon books, its obscene and pointless films, its anti-con-vivial, stultifying television programs. What have we [*in italics*] done to repudiate this kind of world?

New Legislation in the Works

The various images of drug pushers and users were then analyzed by Dr Almeida Santos, who went on to tackle the question of the drug legislation currently

in effect in our country, known as Law No 21/77, approved on March 23rd by the Legislative Council.

"This law," he stated, "is designed to regulate the production, import, sale and use of psychotropics (a word employed by scientists to masquerade the plebeianism "drugs") and it severely punishes (with 8 to 12 years of imprisonment) the production, import, export, manufacture, and processing of drugs as well as any transactions leading to the acquisition, possession or transfer of non-authorized psychotropic substances and it condemns those guilty of use or possession for personal use to up to 2 years in a correctional institution. This latter may be substituted with treatment for the addict at an adequate institution."

This law provides for subjecting the possessor user of the drug to 'an expert medical examination,' from which inferences may be drawn which go beyond the scope of the law.

He continued, "This solution, beyond its relatively protective and innovative character, in comparison with previous regulations, does not grant voluntary treatment the virtue of avoiding punitive action and even a trial, even in cases where the treatment has been both spontaneous and successful, prior to the beginning of the trial.

"My personal preference would be to give the addict more opportunity to avoid, either one time, or by successive stages, the trial, the judgement and the punishment itself provided that he, voluntarily, submits to treatment prior to any one of those events.

"I would go even further: Because I do not agree with this apparent hypocrisy of believing the drug addict is a drug addict in every way except in his ability to choose between treatment and imprisonment, I feel that the option of substituting treatment for punishment should be up to the judge, at least after all hope of voluntary cooperation on the part of the addict is exhausted. What I cannot see is a drug addict, who rebels against voluntary treatment, being put into prison without any [*in italics*] treatment. In the majority of cases, this would represent a death sentence. With one advantage, among others: the restrictions imposed on his liberty as required by the compulsive treatment, in some cases, might end with the success of the treatment."

Dr Almeida Santos added that the draft of the law to be submitted by the government to the Legislative Council, containing the revision of the punitive aspects of drug consumption and traffic, will probably follow the direction he mentioned. With regard to the handling of the pusher, the minister of justice favors "considerable consideration of the known results of the agent's activities."

Pushers Will Have To Find Other Markets

In referring to the legal framework of our drug-fighting organizations--the Center for Drug Investigation and Control, the Center for Drug

Prevention, and a coordinating office for the fight against drugs-- Dr Almeida Santos expressed his belief that this triple structure reflects the concept that sales and use must be treated separately and yet with a degree of coordination.

"Insofar as the preventive aspects," he added, "and of the treatment and recovery of users, there must be no attempt to suppress a discussion of these issues, to the extent possible. But this taboo must not go so far as to create obstacles to an investigation of drug traffic. One thing is certain: if traffic is not curtailed, prevention and the possibility of cure are useless."

"With the inauguration of this Center, and, in the near future, the opening of the Center for Drug Prevention Research, the regional centers for treatment and recuperation, the Coordinating Office currently involved in the preparation for forms, purchasing and installing equipment, the New Narcotics Brigade of the Judiciary Police, which accomplished more in the first 2 months of 1977 than in all of 1976, the vital help of associations all over the country, the support of health, school, police and parapolice organizations, and the collective efforts of all citizens, following an intensive educational campaign," Dr Almeida Santos is confident that "the pushers, sooner or later, will have to find other markets."

The minister of justice then spoke in detail of the Center for Drug Investigation and Control that he just inaugurated and said that, at least for the moment, the Center will not take over the investigative functions of the Narcotics Brigade of the Judiciary Police.

"For the time being," he stated, "we will be performing parallel functions to be coordinated by the coordinating office, without impairing the possibility of direct and desirable cooperation, to be particularly expected inasmuch as the top executives of the Center have been recruited from among the ranks of police officers. Let us hope that, if cooperation is not forthcoming, there will be, at least, a sense of competition, which, in itself, is also constructive.

"The Center, aware of the restrictions its newness and lack of experience impose as well as the means it has at its disposal, must not lose itself in vague and meaningless tasks and overly ambitious goals.

"When it is impossible to cope with a total situation, it is a good idea to select objectives and establish priorities. Then, action must be concentrated on the drugs which exact the highest toll from society, on extensive traffic networks and on the overall protection of youth, in that order.

"The Center shall always bear in mind that the war against drugs is a worldwide war, which cannot be successful as a result of isolated action. The Center should act, above all, as a line of communication with national and

international organizations in the search for more and more sophisticated weapons. Only a continued effort on the part of the criminologist can neutralize a growing specialization on the part of the criminal, particularly in a world where crime organizations are a common thing."

The last item discussed by Dr Almeida Santos was the role of social communication organizations in the fight against the traffic and use of drugs. His comments were as follows: "It is not easy to visualize a worldwide fight against drug traffic and consumption without considering its diligence and its spirit of competition. Its information and pedagogical systems are irreplaceable. The journalist, and particularly the reporter, who is in constant contact with reality and is familiar with the predisposing factors towards drug consumption, can recognize a situation, define a tendency, and send out an alarm.

"He must not do it for the sake of creating a sensation and he must, particularly, try to do it with a minimum of authority on such a complex subject. If he gropes in the dark, looking for a juicy story or if he attempts to create a scandal, he takes the risk of promoting something he should be suppressing.

"There are those who fear that frequent news about a particular item acts less like a deterrent but rather draws attention to it. I do not agree. Only bad news can bring about bad results. Not good news!"

The Domestic Markets

In turn, Dr Antonio Claro, director for the new Center, after stressing the fact that the drug problem is an ever-existing one common to every society, stated that its international aspects have political and economic repercussions throughout the world.

He went on to say that there are domestic drug markets in all of Portugal and that they appear to be gaining importance as transit points and outlets for international operations.

In discussing the possibility of an effective fight against drugs, the CICD Director stated that in spite of its cash shortage, the Center had other valuable assets and could count on the future cooperation of similar European organizations. Dr Antonio Claro is likewise optimistic about the success of the program recently begun involving cooperation with the police, necessary in itself.

Present at the inauguration were, among others, Commander Goines da Silva, in charge of the cooperating office for that organization and the Drug Prevention Research Center, General Oliveira Rodrigues, assistant director of CEMGFA, and representative from the Judiciary Police, the National Guards of the Republic, the Fiscal Guards and the General Customs Office.

SWEDEN

SWEDEN'S DRUG PROBLEMS

Narcotics Use Undermines Rehabilitation

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 24 Apr 77 p 1

[Article by Sune Olsson: "Hall Personnel: Treatment Gone; Narcotics Control Institution Life"]

[Text] This report is based on 4 hours of conversation with three members of the Hall inspection patrol, the group which attempts to keep the institution free of drugs and weapons, and one representative of the mobile patrol, the exterior guard.

The three members of the inspection patrol, who also assist at other institutions as needed, are Hans Holmer, Erik Lindberg, and Hans Pettersson. Since it is a matter of investigations, none of them wishes to have his picture taken.

In general, narcotics today control life in the institution. This is emphatically asserted by the inspection patrol at the Criminal Rehabilitation Institute at Hall, with the backing of the mobile patrol. Quit talking about rehabilitation, they say, it is a bluff on the part of society. There are no rehabilitation possibilities here now; nobody has the time. "It is wrong to place non-addicts at Hall. It would be more honest if society condemned them to become addicts. This is really what happens. We have a section here with about 30 inmates. Five or six of them at most are not taking drugs at present.

"I encountered an old acquaintance here," Hans Pettersson says. "He has been here only a short time. He was cured when he came here, and mentioned to me that he had not taken drugs for a whole year. The other day he told me that he had begun to take drugs again. He could not stand the pressure of the environment."

"We have visited at least 12 institutions to help out," says Hans Holmer, colleague of Hans Pettersson. "None of them was free of drug problems,

though not all of them were as troubled as Hall is. Every week we confiscate syringes, small amounts of narcotics, and handmade weapons and newly made drug bags here."

"There is a new industry here at Hall," says Erik Lindberg. "The inmates have access to the transparent plastic of garbage bags, which they cut into strips to make drug bags. They weld the strips together with cigarette lighters. Twenty-eight times we have confiscated bags from this production, totaling over 1000 bags."

"There must be something basically wrong when persons who deal in narcotics for profit are, after they have been sentenced, put where they can go on as usual," says Kjell Borneland of the Hall mobile patrol. "And the need for money for drugs generates other crimes."

"I wonder if the public knows that not only narcotics gangs but gangs of thieves as well operate from the institutions," says Hans Holmer. The latest to be unmasked had the Vaxjo prison as its base of operations. This was on 3 April of this year. Gold to the value of 46,000 kronor had been stolen."

But don't think that we are looking for addicts and ordinary thieves," says Borneland. "We do not at all wish to persecute people with problems who end up as criminals. We are on good terms with many addicts and the usual non-addict inmate--there are no longer very many of them--we regard almost as good friends."

"The ones we wish to pinch are the professionals; people who consciously and in organized fashion devote themselves to crime; people who sell drugs--read unhappiness, illness and death--to make themselves fortunes." "We assert emphatically that the personnel and the ordinary inmates, even the addicts, have interests in common. Isolate the drug kings, do whatever is necessary to cut them off from contact with others. If things go wrong for them, let it do so. Humanness cannot mean that a small ruthless clique is so well taken care of that their welfare brings misfortune to hundreds, not say thousands, of others," says Kjell Borneland.

"But it is also a question of the environment of the inmates and our working conditions. The environment of the inmates here at Hall is beneath criticism, and our working conditions we will not speak of. The psychic pressure in our working environment is such that no employer outside would get along without a scandal. And what has the Criminal Police administration done for our working conditions?" asks Hans Holmer. "There is ferment among the guards. Therefore we regret the hush-hush attitude that has been prevalent and still is in certain circles in criminal custody which

prevents the mass media from providing the public with objective information on how reality really looks, both for us and the ordinary inmate."

"Our job is becoming dangerous. Many guards, the young ones in particular, don't dare do anything. For example, rumors have been going around at an institution that a guard was to be shot. And, sure enough, a little later a pistol was found at the institution.

"Also, there has been an unreasonably high turnover of personnel among the young at the big institutes in Goeteborg, Malmo, and mostly, perhaps here at Hall. Here the problem is extreme. Recruitment barely manages to fill the gaps. The cost of training a guard is 40,000 kronor, and after 3 or 4 years they quit. This tendency is increasing. Even the older ones are beginning to think it over, discussing it daily. Even I myself often ask myself more and more frequently: 'What are you really doing?' It all seems meaningless, we lose interest in the job.

"And the risks. Handling a severely affected addict is often dangerous; we are in deadly peril because there are weapons around. A handmade, sharp knife is not harmless, if anyone thinks so. Here at Hall I should think that 80 or 90 percent of the inmates are addicts. And the more drugs are spread at the institution, the more dangerous the job," says Hans Holmer. "More dangerous because addicts at times pay for drugs with favors when they don't have the money. And it is only a matter of time before the pushers use this situation for an attack. We have learned that the addict under the influence is completely insensitive to violence just then."

The Guards' Recommendation: Break Up the Big Institutions

Break up the big institutions into smaller divisions, as is being done at Kumla. Place the personnel permanently in certain sections so that they and the inmates get to know one another; so that visitors and guards recognize one another. Remove the drug pushers; isolate them from the addicts and the other inmates. Then a situation will arise automatically in the ordinary sections so that rehabilitation can be attempted.

Let those who behave themselves get regular leaves, but let good behavior--a normal, human pattern of behavior--and work and study efforts, be the controlling factor. Don't just look at the length of the prison term or previous crimes. Let bad behavior revenge itself.

It is unreasonable to put the wellbeing of a small number of profiteers in the life and health of others ahead of the majority of the inmates. It is unreasonable that people not in isolation are forced to apply voluntarily for isolation to be left in peace, in the opinion of the guards.

Think through the censuring of letters. Now, a large amount of drugs is smuggled in in letters. We make spot checks--if suspicion exists. Stop the flow of contacts within the institutions. It facilitates the drug traffic immensely that there is so much money in circulation as there is now.

Special Institutions Recommended

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 26 Apr 77 p 5

[Article by Astrid Kristensson]

[Text] Concentrate drug addicts to one or a couple of institutions to reduce the risk of contagion in other institutions. This was proposed by Astrid Kristensson, chairman of the Riksdag Justice Committee, when she spoke on the handling of criminals in Stenungsund on Monday.

"In our prison system, reality is today completely different from that aimed at by the Riksdag decision concerning the prison system. The prerequisite to a human prison system--on which the Riksdag agreed--was among other things differentiation of the inmates, with tough treatment of professional criminals.

Nevertheless, it seems that in certain institutions existence is controlled by narcotics pushers, who make life for other inmates a hell, in the real sense of the word.

This environment of terror has existed for several years. In the prisons narcotics and thievery gangs obviously operate quite undisturbed. The strange thing is that the prison authorities have steadily attempted to hide this unsatisfactory state of affairs instead of immediately getting to the bottom of the extent of the problem and taking the necessary steps. "But the problem is not insoluble," said Astrid Kristensson, proposing the following steps:

"Isolate the pushers and other professional criminals from the other inmates.

"Concentrate the drug addicts in one or a couple of institutions.

"Institute routine checks to ascertain that there is no misuse of drugs in the other institutions.

"Increase the number of inspection patrols. In this way it should be possible to bring about a better institutional environment for the usual inmate and for the now hard pressed personnel in the prisons."

Those Maltreated Dare Not Speak

He lay under the bed in his blood-spattered cell. He did not dare come out and had to be dragged out. He had knife cuts on arms, legs, neck and head. From one eyebrow a cut extended down to his cheek. On one arm he had nine knife cuts.

This is not the introduction to a tough American paperback detective story; it is a snapshot from the Hall prison near Sodertalje, reported by one of those who took care of him.

The man was taken to a hospital. He said he had inflicted the wounds upon himself. This the physicians thought he could not have done. When the man was brought back to Hall he was put in voluntary isolation and told that he was to be transferred to another institution. He then said that the physicians had been right; he had not done it himself and his life had been threatened.

Later came the explanation of the strange methods that are part of the environment in a large closed prison: the man had while he was on leave been given money by a big pusher to buy and smuggle in narcotics. But he did not do it, and then the knife came out.

Almost every week, maltreatment in some form occurs at Hall. Practically always drugs are in the picture, either as a source of quarrels, or the violence may be caused by somebody's need of drugs.

Interpol Annual Conference

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 Apr 77 p 11

[Article by Charles von Hotsten: "Interpol Annual Meeting to Discuss Drugs"]

[Text] About 400 policemen from an estimated 100 countries will come to Stockholm on 1 September to discuss drug problems. For the first time in 25 years Stockholm will host Interpol's big annual conference.

The conference will be held 1-8 September in the new Riksdag building. The big question will be the international trade in narcotics. For a number of years, narcotics have been Interpol's worst headache. Great efforts have been made, first and foremost to persuade the narcotics-producing countries to abandon cultivating the opium poppy and instead grow other, harmless crops.

Other big problems to be dealt with at the conference are expected to be aircraft hijacking, foreign exchange forgeries, and thefts of art objects. For Sweden, none of these problems are particularly severe, but internationally the forgeries are above all a serious problem. The currencies most affected are the dollar, the German mark, and the Swiss frank.

Thefts of paintings, etc., from museums and other institutions is a phenomenon that primarily affects southern Europe and certain developing countries. India, among other countries, has very great problems with such thefts. The stolen objects are smuggled out of the country, to be sold mostly in Western Europe and North America.

Although the conference is being held here, Sweden has no opportunity to turn the discussion toward subjects of special interest to Sweden. International terrorism will certainly be discussed in various ways, but, as already mentioned, first and foremost the form of aircraft hijacking. State Police Chief Carl Persson will as president of Interpol be chairman of the conference.

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